CIRCULATION LAST WEEK 172,000

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## Poetry.

### THE TATTLING WITCH.

"For it is well known that the shame of a man's sin liveth while he liveth."—Old Annalist.

He runs along the desert rim,
A leopard's pelt his girth,
And red as ruddy earth
The long and slender shape of him.

A lissome witch beside him runs;
All yellow is her skin,
And dead her hair, and thin,
Bleached in a thousand thousand suns.

One leprous finger follows back
To where a crimson stain
Steeps on the blistered plain,
And oozes slow across the track.

She laughs because he will not see,
"Between the day and night
I'll turn thy young beard white—
I heard the slung stone sing," quoth she.

A tear falls just before he turns.
"Yon shadowy dune beside
I take another guide
That knows not!" Dry his eyelid burns.

Beside the shadowy dune they rest,
And all the while he sleeps
The witch the night fire keeps
Beneath a red moon in the west.

With morning wind another's there;
A moment bone to bone,
They whisper, crone and crone,
And gibber in their hempy hair.

"He slung the killing stone in wrath:
Now, till by day and night
His young beard turneth white,
Drag we the man-blood on his path!"

Then with the wind the first witch flies.
The second mutters fell:
"To-night one more I tell."
And wakes him with her stealthy eyes.
—Maude Caldwell Perry, in February Century.

### THE DEEP, BLACK STOPE.

Click,—click,—click, boys, down in the deep, black stope.
The babies are sleeping, the stars are keeping, vigils on those above.
Strike,—strike,—strike, boys, for this is the only hope,
To sweeten the life, of the faithful wife, who gave the world for your love.

It is not so hard to labor, boys, it is not so hard to wait,
Till sturdy, honest and faithful, we lay by a little store.
It is not so hard to struggle, till the generous smile of fate,
Shall shed its lustre, on those who cluster, inside the miner's door.

But down in the awful blackness, in every tunnel and raise,
At every shaft and station, about each timber and rope,
The angel of death is lurking, while the faithful mother prays,
For him who sings, as his hammer rings, down in the deep, black stope.

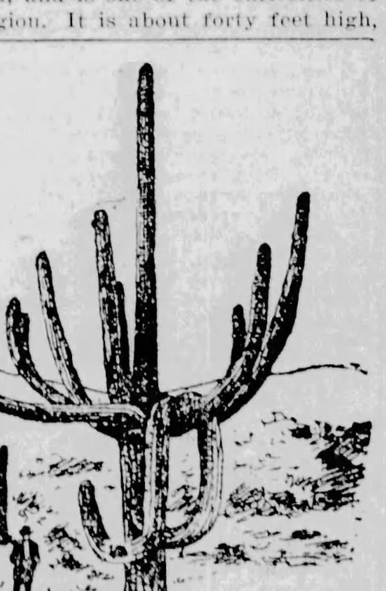
Clean out the holes and load, boys; tend to your business well.
This is a ticklish matter, where brains with danger cope.
Handle the powder with care, boys, that yellow quintessence of hell.
On every level, you're facing the devil, down in the deep, black stope.

Tramp,—tramp,—tramp, boys, to the toll of the old church bell,
Marching in solemn order, out to the barren slope,
Out to the dead man's city, his ghastly ranks to swell,
For another soul signed death's pay roll, down in the deep, black stope.
—Frank Aley, in Globe, Ariz., Times.

## Miscellany.

### THE GIANT CACTUS OF ARIZONA.

This enormous cactus grows near Phoenix, and is one of the curiosities of that region. It is about forty feet high,



and its great size may be easily noted from a comparison of its height with that of the men standing under it. The cateus fiber is used for roofing of huts in Arizona and other states where it is found.—New York Mail and Express.

### MORE RESPECTFUL.

Among the stories told of Charles Lever, the witty novelist, is one which concerns the day when he was British consul at Trieste, says the Youth's Companion.

He had accompanied his daughter to London for a little social enjoyment, and had neglected to go through the formality of asking for a leave of absence. On his arrival in London he was invited to dinner by Lord Lytton, who was delighted to see him.

When he arrived at Lord Lytton's house his host said: "I'm so glad you could come! You will meet your chief, Clarendon"—the minister of foreign affairs.

The novelist, much embarrassed, began to give reasons why he must tear himself away, but before he could make his escape Lord Clarendon was announced, and almost at once espied him.

"Ah, Mr. Lever," he said, blandly, "I didn't know you were in England—in fact, I was not even aware that you had asked for leave from Trieste."

"No-o, my lord," stammered the novelist, disconcerted for a second, but no more than that; "no my lord; I thought it would be more respectful to your lordship to come and ask for it in person!"

### Unmasked.

"Our fellows are all torn up over it. You know that young Swadleford, don't you?"

"I've seen him."

"Fine-looking chap. Could drink more beer than any man in the club. Had a scar on his face. We took him in on the strength of his having just come from Heidelberg."

"Yes."

"It turns out he's from Heidelberg, Minn., and he got the scar from the kick of a mule. We're afraid it's going to break up the club."—Chicago Tribune.

### Crossed Out.

"Were you ever crossed in love?"

"Yes, once. There was a beautiful girl whose father was rich, and she loved me. I called her up by telephone to arrange the details of our elopement, but the wires were crossed that morning, and the old man overheard what we said."—Chicago Tribune.

## CAUSES OF THE BOER WAR.

The immediate causes of the Boer war do not go back of the discovery of gold on "the Rand," as the gold-bearing area of the Transvaal is called. Gold was discovered there in 1886. When the richness and extent of the mines were realized, there came a large influx of gold-seekers, merchants, brokers and professional men—as is always the case the world over when new and rich mining territory is discovered. The first mining camp was called Johannesburg. It is now a city of 50,000 inhabitants, the bulk of whom are "outlanders," or foreigners.

The Boers are exclusive. They had no desire to have foreigners among them, and they soon changed their naturalization laws, so as to exclude outlanders from citizenship. When gold was discovered, five years' residence—the same as in the United States—was required, and registration. This was soon changed and the law finally stands that a man must reside in the Transvaal for fourteen years, and has to take an oath which is described as "offensive." Sir Alfred Milner, the governor of Cape Colony, says that under this law the Transvaal government can refuse the franchise to any one, owing to the extremely complicated regulations and conditions which are attached to registration.

Five years ago, the outlanders—who are by no means all English—petitioned the Boer government for a redress of certain grievances. The dynamite monopoly, by which an exorbitant price is charged for mining materials, was only one of these. Among others was the exclusion of all language but the Dutch from the schools, althougtt other than the Dutch supported them; the refusal of a municipal government to Johannesburg, which was ruled from the Transvaal capital; and the withholding of the right of trial by jury and of the right to vote of those who paid five-sixths of the enormous taxes of the country. These are $20,000,000 for a population of 250,000, or $80 per capita, an amount unparalleled in a country without either a great war debt, as in France, or elaborate public works, like Australia. This petition was derisively rejected by the Raad or Senate, the only legislative body with full power.

The Jameson raid, the act of the Chartered company, which governs Rhodesia, and not of the British imperial government or the outlanders themselves, was one of the consequences. Upon Jameson's defeat oppression was increased. Power was given to President Kruger to expel any outlander and confiscate his goods. The murder of an outlander by a Boer policeman and his release under light bail led last winter to a petition to the British crown for redress by over 21,000 outlanders.

The British government then asked that the outlanders receive the same suffrage as the Boers upon five years' residence—the same period demanded here. They were to relinquish their allegiance to Great Britain at the same time. They were to have, in fact, precisely the same rights as the Dutch residents of the British state of Cape Colony. This proposal was declined. A protracted correspondence followed, in the course of which at one time the Boers tentatively yielded the enfranchisement asked. This concession was, however, withdrawn and negotiations broken off when the British government suggested that the English members of the raad (when elected) be allowed to use their own language in the deliberations of the raad, as the Dutch members of the Cape Colony legislature (and the French members of the Canadian parliament) are allowed to use theirs. Another point of difference was the basis of representation in the volksraad. Kruger's proposal was so one-sided that the outlanders, who are a majority, would have been entitled to less than one-fifth of the total membership in the volksraad.

Things by this time had come to a point where war seemed inevitable. The British cabinet, realizing this, tried to continue negotiations until the English troops, then on the sea, should reach Cape Colony. But the Boers saw this, and sent an ultimatum, with a demand for an immediate acceptance, which they knew would not be given. They then declared war, and invaded British territory.

There is much discussion over the "suzerainty" matter, but it really cut no figure in these proceedings. The question was not raised at all by the British government. Moreover, though Mr. Kruger raised it and asked relinquishment, the break did not come on this point.

These are the exact facts in the case, which should be separated from assumptions as to latent motives and ulterior designs. On this head it is only safe to say that for years a struggle has been going on between British and Dutch for racial supremacy in the South African states, and that on the result of the struggle over the outlanders, in diplomacy as well as in arms the final victory depended. Had the franchise been granted to the outlanders the Dutch would have been outnumbered and overwhelmed in the Transvaal. Since it has been withheld and the treatment of the outlanders as a subject race continued the British, upon suffering it, would lose control of the Cape Colony (where there is even now a Dutch majority in the legislature), and the formation of a Dutch United States of South Africa would be only a question of time. The chief difference as to result is that the British, when supreme, invariably concede a white race representation. The Boers have steadily refused it.

As for the people of the United States, there is absolutely no reason whatever why they should sympathize with either side. The contest does not touch us in any way. It is none of our business. Much of the sympathy for the Boers in this country is expressed by Irish-American citizens, but largely because of their racial hatred to England. Many persons of Holland descent sympathize with the Boers, because the latter are of Dutch descent also.

Above all, fair-minded Americans should refuse to allow this foreign question to be brought into our politics. There are some signs that Bryan is trying to do this. He is coupling the Boers with the Filipinos as a people fighting for freedom—a "sister republic." The Transvaal is a republic in name, but it is not in spirit.

It is a poor republic which does not allow freedom of religion. The Transvaal constitution says: "Members of both chambers must be 30 years of age, possess fixed property and profess the Protestant religion." This constitution also declares that equality between the white and colored races shall not be tolerated, either in state or church. It forbids the existence within the alleged republic of any Roman Catholic churches or of any churches whatever save such as teach the doctrines of the Heidelberg catechism. It is said this prohibition has to some extent been tacitly ignored, so that a few churches of other than Dutch faith are now tolerated. To this day, however, it is unlawful for a Dutch minister to baptize a negro, to administer the eucharist to him, or to perform the marriage ceremony over a negro couple, the Boer believing that the negroes have no souls.

Both Catholics and Jews are rigidly excluded from all political rights, except in individual cases, where the thrifty government makes the concession for a consideration. It should be understood that no constitutional or statutory guarantee in the Transvaal is worth a rush if the President and the Volksraad see fit to override or ignore it. These bodies are a law unto themselves, and President Kruger is a law unto the Volksraad.

## THE FIRST WOMAN TO BE ORDAINED.

The first woman in the world to be ecclesiastically ordained was Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, who now lives in this city, says the New York World. She was a graduate of Oberlin, and was ordained in 1852 in South Butler, Wayne county, N. Y., by the council called by the First Congregational church, but a Methodist minister preached the ordination sermon. Rev. Olympia

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL.

Brown was the next woman ordained. Her ordination occurred in Malone, N. Y., in June, 1863.

She was the first woman ordained in the Universalist denomination. She was closely followed by Rev. Augusta J. Chapin, who was ordained in December, 1863. She was the first woman to receive the title of doctor of divinity. Next came the ordination of the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford, who was the first woman to be ordained in New England. She was ordained at Hingham, Mass. in 1868.

Since these women were ordained there have been nearly one hundred ordained in various denominations.

Twenty-five years ago the appearance of a woman preacher in an orthodox pulpit would have created no end of excitement. To-day it is of so common an occurrence that on a recent week in Chicago three women preached in three different pulpits and no one saw in the fact anything unusual.

Miss Sadie American occupied Dr. Emil G. Hirsch's pulpit, it being the second time in three years that Sinai Temple has been opened for its congregation to listen to feminine eloquence. Mrs. J. H. O. Smith preached a Christmas sermon on "Mary, the Mother of Christ," to her husband's congregation in the Union Christian church.

Mrs. H. W. Thomas, the wife of Rev. Dr. Thomas, of the People's church, Chicago, has just been ordained "a liberal and independent minister," and has assumed ministerial duties as her husband's assistant. Mrs. Thomas preached her first sermon, occupying her husband's pulpit, the day of the ordination. Her theme was "Cost of Right."

Mrs. Thomas was educated at Cornell. It is is an interesting fact that the "laying on of hands" was done by the present pastor of the M. E. church from which Dr. Thomas was excluded twenty years ago.

## Some . . . Clever Tricks.

We all like to raise a laugh at the expense of our friends. These lines will show how it may be done without any fear of failure.

First tell your audience that you can make an ordinary candle perform gymnastic feats. If doubt is expressed, proceed as follows: Take an ordinary candle. Cut off three inches, leaving a piece of wick at each end. Stick two pins in the candle, opposite each other, as shown in the illustration, and by means of these

THE CANDLE WILL SING UP AND DOWN.

balance it between two glasses so that the candle rests in a horizontal position. Light both ends simultaneously, and the candle will swing up and down like a see-saw. A piece of paper should be placed underneath to catch the grease. This trick having been performed satisfactorily, proceed to number two.

Get an empty match box without a case, and cut away one end, leaving the two sides and other end. Place on a table (away from the edge) bottom upward, with the open end toward you, and try to turn it right over without touching it. People trying this generally blow under it; and it is amusing to see the box

THE MATCH-BOX TRICK.

moving all over the table, but not turning over. The way to do it is to clap your hands in front and near the open end of the box, allowing the little finger of each hand to touch the table while clapping. When you have had your laugh over this trick, say that you will make a candle burn in water.

This is really a very simple matter. Insert a nail—not too heavy—in the lower end of a short candle in order to make that end heavier, and place the whole in a glass containing enough water to reach the upper end of the candle without wetting the wick. At first thought nothing seems stranger than to expect a candle to be entirely consumed in such a situation; but it is simple enough. As the candle burns it grows lighter and lighter, and rises gradually until it diminishes in length, so that the lighted end always remains above the surface of the water. Moreover, the outside of the candle, being cooled, will melt much slower than usual, and the flame will make a little

"THEY MAY BLOW AS HARD AS THEY PLEASE."

hollow in the center. This hollow place also helps to make the candle float, and preserves the wick from contact with the water. Thus the candle will continue to burn in its strange candlestick until it is entirely consumed.

Your next trick will surprise everybody. You will place an empty and perfectly dry bottle on the edge of the table (an empty soda-water bottle will do). Then you will put a small piece of cork, about the size of a pea, just inside the mouth of the bottle, and, when everything has been arranged you ask your friends to test the power of their lungs.

They may blow as hard as they please, but they will never succeed in blowing that piece of cork into the bottle. Everybody will think that it can be done with the greatest ease, and they will be astonished to find that it cannot.

Now say that you will show the attractiveness of this newspaper. Carefully balance a tobacco pipe—a common

"THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF THIS NEWSPAPER."

clay—upon the rim of a tumbler-glass. Take a page of this paper, fold it lengthwise, warm it at the fire, hold it firmly between the left arm and the body, and draw it out sharply with the right hand. If at once held a short distance from the balanced pipe, the latter will be attracted toward the paper.

### UNCLE CY AND THE BUNCO MAN

"Ol' Cy Prime got one o' them green-goods circ'lars over to Bingtown las' month."

"Did he? Cy ort to be too old a bird to be caught by thet sort o' stuff."

"Well, he moseyed right down to 'York to see the fellers."

"Sho! What an ol' fool. Did they get much outen him?"

"Nope. Cy didn't hev nothing but a couple o' dollars, an' a return ticket—an' a gun."

"What wuz the gun fer?"

"Thet wuz fer th' green goods fellers—or some of it wuz. When th' fellers hed the package of good money, thet they pretended wuz bogus, all tied up nice an' strong, they give it to Uncle Cy, an' reached out fer Uncle Cy's good money. 'Thet's all right,' says Uncle Cy. 'I want to take this package to my hotel an' look it over.' 'No you don't,' said the bunko fellers. 'We want the contents.'"

"'Want th' contents, eh?' says Uncle Cy, as he backed to the door. 'Well, I'll gin ye the contents out of this.' And he pointed the gun at them. Well, sir would you believe it, Cy got away with $1,200 of them fellers' money."

"But is it good?"

"Dunno."

"Why not?"

"'Cause Cy won't spend a single penny of it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Retained With Difficulty.

"Bigby started for Europe full of a big business scheme."

"Did he succeed?"

"Well, yes; but he says that for one spell going over he thought he should have to throw the whole thing up."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Paris, Jan. 25.—Terpischore is to have a temple at the Exposition.

The dance has always been popular with the Parisians. They love it. They adore it.

Historians tell us that one month before the French Revolution of 1830 (when an insurrection took place in Paris in order to overthrow King Charles X) a grand ball was given in the Palais Royal by the Duke of Orleans in honor of his brother-in-law, the King of Naples. At that fete Monsieur de Salvandy remarked: "We are dancing on a volcano." Four thousand persons attended the Palais Royal ball. A few months later the reign of Charles X came to an end, and with it closed the oldest of European dynasties. M. de Salvandy's remark, which has remained famous until the present day, still serves in current language to characterize the circumstances in life when a person abandons himself to joy and pleasure on the eve of a catastrophe. In 1900, as in 1830, the lightheartedness of Parisians is proverbial; they are as willing as ever to bury their sorrows in dance.

Such being the case, it is not surprising to find, on the Cours-la-Reine, a handsome building devoted to the art and called the "Palace of Dance." But don't jump to the conclusion that there will be dancing in this Palace only. The haunts of Terpsichore on the Exposition grounds will be exceedingly numerous and dancing of some kind will be witnessed also in many of the Midway attractions. As to the dancing halls of various kinds that are to be found in the city of Paris itself, I can best convey some idea of their number when I mention the positive fact that at the time of the Directory, that is to say, just before the great Bonaparte became Emperor of the French, when the population of Paris had not attained one million inhabitants, there were no fewer than 600 public dancing rooms—and they have been increasing steadily ever since. Dancing in Paris may be looked upon as a popular, traditional and natural pleasure.

"DANCE" AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

### Dances of All Nations.

In the Palace of Dance, it is intended to give a complete illustration of dance in all countries of the world at various periods of history. In ancient times the dance occupied an important place in all religious ceremonies; at all epochs it has been held in high honor both in the palaces of emperors and kings and at popular rejoicings. Hundreds of thousands of persons flock to Paris annually to witness the choregraphic eccentricities of the celebrated danseuses. The leading feminine performers of the Moulin Rouge and other dancing resorts are, it must be confessed, somewhat on the wane, and it is doubtful, after its having been paraded in all the leading cities of the universe whether the danse du ventre would nowadays prove attractive. Fortunately, something more refined and pretty is being provided for the coming Exposition, an artistic display from which the freak element will be banished. The Ping Vou dance of the Chinese will be performed, as will the Indian dance of the Bayaderes of Sivah; and on the program will also be found the Egyptian dance of the Bee, and the ancient dance of Isis. Among other historical revels we shall witness the Pyrrhic dances of Greece, the Roman Bacchanalia or drunken feasts, the sword dance of medieval Gaul, the juggler's dance of the Renaissance, the sarabande, the minuet and the gavotte. Following in their footsteps the fricassee of the Directory period will come upon the scene. In these dances, women wore such decollete costumes and such slight garments that if their beautiful physiques were greatly admired their health suffered tremendously from the effects of the weather. So when the Directory vanished the mode changed. In truth, with each change of government in France, a new fashion in dance seems to have been inaugurated; so that one will be able to master the somewhat complicated history of the French by admiring the various tableaux presented in the Palace.

The Palace of Dance will be found on the right bank of the Seine, not very far from Alexander III bridge. In addition to the theatre itself, which is a copy of the Bayreuth auditorium, there will be copious smoking rooms and bars. The entire choregraphic arrangements have been entrusted to the care of M. J. Hansen, ballet master of the Grand Opera House, and the leader of the orchestra will be M. Felix Desgranges, who is no less a person than chef d'orchestra to the Presidency of the Republic. Six performances will be given in each twenty-four hours, three during the day, and three at night. The whole undertaking appears to have been arranged in a most artistic, business-like manner. On the stage beauty, music, dance will appeal to the soul of the spectator, and everything else in the building will address itself to a well garnished purse.

### A Trip to Venice.

After so elaborate a show as the Palace of Dance, Venice itself would be liable to pale, yet visitors will doubtless direct their steps toward "Venice at Paris," for do we not all live in the hopes of some day seeing the city of the Doges? Let us, therefore, cross to the left bank of the Seine, over the Alma footbridge, which has been built at a point where the river itself has been made to bear a strong resemblance to a canal of the Italian city. The French Venice is located on the Champ de Mars, and the principal view shown is the Piazzotta. After all it is only a reproduction—a Venice in canvas and paint, but there is an abundance of water. The renowned artist, Ziem, who has painted an endless number of views, has assisted the organizers of this attraction in the production of a very faithful panoramic view of the city of mysterious love.

From the Italian peninsula to the Iberian the distance, in one's imagination, is not great. After the splendors of the Lido and the numerous lagoons in the midst of which rises the proud queen of the Adriatic, the Paris Exposition supplies another huge attraction under the title of "Andalusia in the days of the Moors."

As everybody is aware, Andalusia is as romantic as it is mountainous—romantic because of its historical associations. Here we are taken back to the time of the fierce battles of the Moors fighting for their religion and independence against the soldiers of Ferdinand and Isabella, and so heroically depicted in Spanish ballads. Andalusia in Paris is located in the Trocadero gardens. The cities of Seville, Grenada, Toledo and Cordova are all to be partially reconstituted at a total outlay of 2,000,000 francs, and on an area of 60,000 square feet. The grand entrance and court of honor of this miniature Andalusia recalls the architectural beauties of the Alcazar. In the theatre there will be dancing galore to the music of an "estudiantina," while in the arena Moors on horseback will give displays of their prowess and skill in arms with swords and lances.

### Paris Freak Shows.

In spite of these foreign importations from Southern Europe, gay Paris has herself organized a score of minor attractions on the fair grounds, some of which will be up-to-date shows in the Parisian conception of the term. Among the number are the Roulotte, The Topsy-Turvy Manor, the Gay Authors and the Black Cat. The Roulotte is a sort of cafe concert that has been in existence for a few years past on the famous hill of Montmartre. Here decadent poets recite their verses and make fun of the leading politicians, painters, poets, actors, danseuses and cocottes of the day. At the Roulotte, the Bohemians of the quarter are supposed to congregate, and Parisians and foreigners alike drive up from the boulevards to witness a little troup of performers as incoherent at times as they are decadent. The Topsy-Turvy Manor is quite original, although it bears more or less resemblance to what is known as the haunted swing. In the manor everything is upside down. Visitors gain access to the rooms by coming down the chimney instead of entering by the door. Once within the portals of the manor, visitors discover to their intense amazement that they are walking on the ceiling instead of the floor, that the windows open downward, and that the chairs, tables and other pieces of furniture are as topsy-turvy as the house itself. Finally one can make an exit through an ordinary door concealed from view, but which an obliging employe will kindly indicate to persons who grow prematurely alarmed at finding themselves inside a place which they penetrated down the chimney.

### The Black Cat Show.

Apropos of chimneys, an immense one, artistically carved and beautifully decorated, plays an important role in the Black Cat, or Chat Noir entertainment, which is an importation from Montmartre to the banks of the Seine. The pantomimes presented here have always been given in a chimney—the idea which it is intended to convey being that the performance is for the delectation of a few friends assembled around the hearth. The show will not be quite so brilliant as in the days of M. Salis, the founder of the Black Cat tavern, who died a few years ago; but his widow has preserved all the accessories of the establishment, and has acquired the right to perform the successful Caran d'Ache pantomimes. The ready wit and the humorous descanting of the late Salis will of necessity be lacking; but no doubt his place will be fairly well filled by other people, and singers from Montmartre who still maintain, as they empty their bocks of beer, that their soul is in the moon and that they alone (poets, scribblers, artists and philosophers) are of any account in this world. At the Black Cat, improved Chinese shadows, with a piece of white cloth for scenery, enact short plays. The dramatis personae are carved in zinc from a design by a Black Cat artist. As many as 4,000 persons—in zinc—are made to appear upon the stage in the course of one entertainment. They do not come in and slide away as is the case of a magic lantern or ordinary Chinese shadows, but they move about and perform the part assigned to them. Soldiers are dressed in the correct military attire of their country. The ladies are gowned in dresses by the famous makers. These zinc actors and actresses may be said to move and converse without ever uttering a syllable.

### The Sculptor's Part.

Sculptor Recipon, whom I recently interviewed, says that the exhibition of sculpture executed by the most renowned artists of France expressly for the Paris exposition, will be remarkable. The sculptors of the present day, although perhaps they have followed in a great measure in the footsteps of their predecessors and have proven themselves to be heirs to tradition, have made many innovations. When their work is terminated a couple of months hence, one will be enabled to judge if their productions are of a higher artistic value than the decorative subjects that have lately been removed from the top of the main entrance of the old Palace of Industry, which, by the way, was erected in the Champs Elysees as the main building of the Paris exposition of 1855. The last stones of this place are being removed as these lines appear and Bougereau and many other famous artists and sculptors are shedding tears as the last loads of debris are being carted away, and the home of art in which they earned well-merited success and glory disappears forever.

Frederic Mayer

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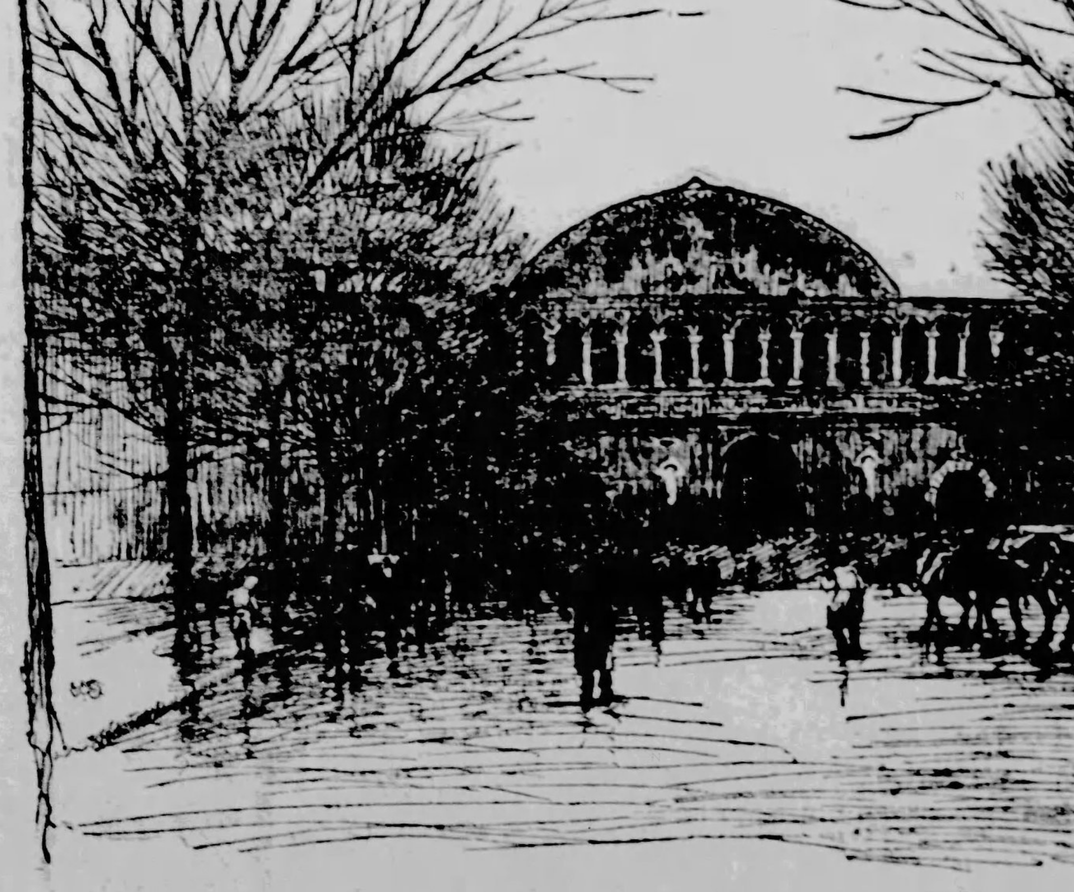


LAST DAYS OF THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY, PARIS EXPOSITION.

VENICE AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

### THE LARGEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

Hassan Ali is an Egyptian, of a bronze color, and is only 23 years old. Hassan is 8 feet 7 inches tall, and 10 feet 10 inches from finger tip to finger tip when his arms are extended. His hand alone is 13 inches long, while his foot, incased in a gigantic brown leather shoe, closely resembles a traveling bag. This foot is 26 inches long. He comes from a family of giants. His father, who is dead, was six inches taller than his son, but never exhibited himself. His younger sister is almost as tall as Hassan. Hassan Ali is healthy, and has an amiable disposition. His appetite corresponds with his stature. He is said to often eat the whole of a small calf for dinner, while it takes four ordinary turkeys to appease his hunger. A gallon of water and other liquids he takes with each meal. A man six feet tall stands free under Ali's arm when extended at right

HASSAN ALI.

angles with his body, and no six-footer, when standing on an ordinary chair, can reach up and take an article out of Hassan's hand. He has never seen a sick day in his life. His wife, who is said to be a very tall woman, remains at home in Cairo, Egypt, while her lengthy husband tours the world with Barnum's circus or drops out across the seas for museum engagements. Hassan Ali weighs 300 pounds.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### The Uncommunicative Flagman.

Did you ever ask a flagman a question about some other object than one connected with the railroad, says the Indianapolis News. The flagman, who always smokes a pipe, will set his teeth hard on the stem, will look up the road, then down the road, then up the road again. He will not look at you. For two full minutes he will not give and indication that he has heard your question or that you are in existence. He will then look up the road and down the road again. This time he may take his pipe from his mouth, but he will not look at you. He will work the tobacco down into his pipe with his forefinger and look up the road again. Still he will not look at you. He begins, however, to give a faint sign that he has heard your question. A minute later, looking down the track, he may ask you to repeat your question. You want to know where John Brown lives. He looks up the road again, takes several strong pulls on the pipe and gazes long and earnestly down the road. He has not as yet looked at you.

"Phwat Brown is it?" the flagman may then ask.

"John Brown."

"It's Jerry Brown you want?"

"No, John."

"Is he wid the Big Four?"

"No."

Still the flagman continues to look up the road and down the road. He takes the pipe from his mouth, never giving a sign that your are in existence, and says: "If he isn't wid the Big Four, how the divil should I know 'im?"

### The Polite Lie in Embryo.

A little child was given a peep into the process by which the polite lie is developed. Mamma was talking to Effie about the absence of Edith from the children's party. "You are sorry," said mamma, "that Edith could not come?" Effie replied, having enjoyed herself, "Oh, I don't mind much." To which mamma rejoined, "But Edith is ill; that is why she couldn't come. You must be sorry." Effie considered. "Yes, of course, I'm sorry," she said, "but it doesn't hurt me—inside."—London Chronicle.

# Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

**Price of Silver.**

"Is it a fact that in 1872-3 silver was at 2 to 5 cents premium, or that silver was worth more than gold? If so, why was it?"—J. S., Otis, Wash.

You seem to be a little belated on the facts as to silver. Under the coinage act of 1792, our gold coin was worth as bullion a little more than our silver coin. So the gold coin was sold as bullion, because it would bring a little more than its face; and none of it remained in circulation. Congress discussed the matter for a dozen years, and finally, in 1835, passed a coinage law changing the ratio to 16 to 1. This made our silver dollars worth a little more than gold dollars. Our gold remained at home and our silver was sold as bullion. The silver dollar never circulated to any extent after 1835. Two coins, one silver and one gold, of the same face value, will not both circulate unless the bullion in one will sell in the market for exactly the price of the bullion in the other. For years the silver dollar was worth $1.01, $1.02 or $1.03 in gold. This led to its being dropped from the coinage in 1873.

**To Restore Furniture.**

Our thanks are due to J. L. S., Madrid, Neb., for the following reply to W. P. K., Nasbie, Va.:

"Take alcohol, 1½ oz.; muriatic acid, ½ oz.; linseed oil, 8 oz.; best vinegar, ½ pt., and butter of antimony, 1½ oz. Mix, putting in the vinegar last. Apply with a woolen cloth. This recipe cost $50 in 1881."

**Gopher Wood.**

"Have we the gopher wood in America—the kind of which Noah built the ark? If so, where? Please describe same."—R. F. M., Hale, N. C.

Gopher wood is mentioned only in Genesis vi:14. No one knows what kind of wood it was.

**A Gospel Query.**

"We differ in opinion in regard to Luke xxii:40. A minister in his sermon said that 'Christ sweat blood,' while others say it means the sweat was drops as large as drops of blood would be. Which one is correct?"—J. E. J., Gibson City, Ill.

Luke is the only one of the evangelists who mentions the circumstance, and he says, "and His sweat was as great drops of blood falling down to the ground." No one knows certainly what Luke meant, and conjecture is useless.

**Melchisedec.**

"Describe Melchisedec, mentioned in Hebrews."—A. C. P., Sweeden, Ga.

All that is known of him is stated in Genesis xiv:18-20. In Psalm cx:4, the Messiah is described as a priest forever, "after the order of Melchisedec," as is done in the passage to which you refer. Beyond the statements of Genesis, no one knows anything, and it would be unprofitable to waste space in guessing.

**West Point and Annapolis.**

"I am desirous of becoming a West Point cadet. Will you please tell me what age and education is required?"—W. H. D., Cambridge, Neb.

"Please state age and educational qualifications for entrance to the naval academy at Annapolis."—R. E. N., Linneus, Mo.

Questions similar to the above are asked the Bureau on an average twice a month. Why not go back in the files and read the replies? The Bureau is overcrowded, and it is an imposition to ask space for repeating replies. We will answer these, however, and refer future inquirers to the paper of this date.

The only way to get a cadetship is by appointment from the representative in Congress from your district. The course at West Point is four years; consequently each district has an appointment once in four years. The naval course is six years; consequently each district has one appointment every six years.

The first thing to do is to find when there is a vacancy for a cadet to either academy from your Congressional district. Next spring, as soon after March 4 as possible, the Representatives in whose districts will occur vacancies, will be notified. Each of these Representatives will appoint a cadet, who will be examined next September for admission. The Representative may appoint whom he wishes, or he may throw open the appointment to all the boys of proper age in his district for a competitive examination. But this examination is not for admission, nor does it take the place of the examination at West Point or Annapolis, in September.

For West Point, applicants must be between 17 and 22, free from any physical infirmity, able to pass a searching physical examination. Their literary examination is in reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history of the United States. This is a very severe examination, much more searching than an ordinary school examination, and many fail.

For Annapolis, applicants must be over 15 and under 20, physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. The literary examination is in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, United States history, algebra through quadratics, and plain geometry. Deficiency in one study rejects (both at Annapolis and West Point).

A West Point cadet receives $540 per year, out of which he must pay his board, laundry, clothing, books, and other necessary expenses.

The pay of a naval cadet is $500 a year, which is applied to paying his expenses, in the same way.

**Our Trade.**

"What effect would the retention of the Philippines by the United States have on the commerce of the United States? Also on the rest of the world?"—R. O. S., Ivy Log, Ga.

Don't forget for an instant that the Philippines are ours, and that we will hold them. The first result will be that the Filipinos, instead of obtaining the goods they need from Spain, will purchase of us. This will give us the commerce of at least 8,000,000 people, and this will increase rapidly as the merits of American goods become known among the natives. There are a vast number of things used in our every day life which to the Filipinos are unknown. Coal oil is one of these, and in that hot climate its use for cooking will be enormous as soon as it is introduced. Don't worry about their hating us. In 1865, as soon as the Civil War was over, did not the Southern people immediately begin trade with us, after four years of furious warfare?

But the great trade we will get will be with China and India. Over a third of the human race lives in the Chinese empire. With Manila at their doors, we will get the trade of many millions of these, many times more than the total population of the Philippines. Our warehouses and trade depots will be only 300 miles away from China, instead of 9,000, as they were before we took the Philippines.

We will build up in a few years a larger trade in cotton with China and Japan than we now have with England. We will send as much breadstuffs and canned meats there as we do to Europe. We will send more iron and steel manufactures, cotton cloths, and a myriad of similar manufactured articles, to the Orient than we now do to all of Europe. This will give our farmers, our mines, our factories and mills, vastly more markets than they now have. This will mean more employment for workingmen, and the maintenance of prosperous times. The Philippines will pay for themselves a thousand times over within the next half century. The people will be as free as are the people in our territories, and they will remember their insurrection with regret. They do not know us, that is all.

**Shakespeare.**

"Will you kindly inform me why so intellectual a man as Shakespeare introduced into his plays so many ghosts, witches, etc.? You may say it was because the mass of the people of his time were so very superstitious, but why should Shakespeare cater to their foolish superstition?"—A. C. S., Rocky Ford, Col.

Because Shakespeare was, without doubt, quite as superstitious as the people of his time. He undoubtedly believed in witches and ghosts, charms and spells, and all the other errors of his day. His plays are full of them. Transcendent genius does not necessarily absolve one from superstition.

**Zane's Trace.**

"Please tell me what is meant by Zane's trace."—S. A. R., Etna, O.

In 1787 Ebenezer Zane opened up a road from Wheeling, through what are now Zanesville, Lancaster, Chillicothe, Ohio, to Maysville, Ky. In many places the path was simply "blazed" or "traced" by cutting a large chip off the trees along it. Hence the name, Zane's trace. This opened a communication between the eastern states and Kentucky; and in recognition of his services Congress granted him three tracts of lands, which he located at points on the trace.

**Contraband of War.**

"Are flour and provisions held to be contraband of war?"—J. A. F., Spring Arbor, Mich.

That point is not settled. By her late seizures, it was supposed that Great Britain would so hold, but her position seems now to be that they are not contraband unless going directly to the armies of the enemy.

**End of the Century.**

We shall publish an article next week on the end of the century, showing that the nineteenth century will end at midnight on December 31, 1900, and the twentieth century at once begin. And this must end all arguments on this subject.

**Meteoric Shower.**

"In what year was the great meteoric shower?"—J. M., Skullfork, O.

The date was November 13, 1833.

**The Silver Dime.**

"Please tell me when our 10-cent piece was first coined. Were any coined in the year 1838?"—J. M., Artic, Ind.

The silver dime was authorized by the act of April 2, 1792, but none were coined until 1796. In 1838, there were coined $239,493.40 worth of them.

**His Salary.**

"What salary does the mayor of New York City receive?"—E. N., Athens, Ill.

The salary of the mayor of New York City is $15,000 per year. The present incumbent is Robert A. Van Wyck, Tammany Democrat, and his term ends Dec. 31, 1901.

**The Boer War.**

We have received a large number of questions about the causes of the Boer war. In reply, a carefully-prepared article will be found on the first page of this issue, to which all querists are referred.

Elsewhere will be found an article, quoted from the Outlook, by an American, John Hays Hammond, which should also be read.

Reader, Portage, O.: The English troops are all regulars or volunteers. None are drafted.

J. H. D., Russell, Kan., and S. B. L., Dunkirk, O.: The word Boer is the same as the German bauer, meaning farmer.

**Number in Congress.**

W. L. M., Moundsville, W. Va.: Each state is entitled to two senators. There are 45 states. Hence there are 90 senatorial seats. There are now 4 vacancies from failure to elect—one each from California, Delaware, Utah and Pennsylvania. There are 357 members of the House of Representatives besides the three Territorial delegates, who have seats but no votes. There are three vacancies—two caused by death since election—and one by Roberts' seat being declared vacant. There is no way of finding who are absentees on any day except by reference to the roll of each house.

**Patriotic Women.**

B. C. K., Cameron, W. Va.: There are several societies of descendants of Revolutionary Americans. The Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Daniel Manning is president, has its headquarters in Washington, where it was organized in 1890. Its membership is 27,000, in 44 states and territories, organized in 492 chapters. Any woman 18 years old may be voted a member, if she is descended from any one who "rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer" in the Revolution.

The Daughters of the Revolution was organized in New York in 1891. Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow is president. Membership is restricted to women who are lineal descendants of an ancestor who was actually in the military or naval service during the Revolution, or descendants of a signer of the Declaration.

The Dames of the Revolution was organized in 1896. Mrs. Edward Paulet Stearns is president. Women over 18 are eligible who descended from a military, naval or marine officer, or an official of any of the 13 colonies, or of the United Colonies, during the Revolution.

**The Cotton Gin.**

"When, where, and by whom was the first cotton gin invented?"—S. M. K., Chenango Bridge, N. Y.

Eli Whitney was the inventor. He was born in Massachusetts in 1765, died in New Haven in 1825. While engaged as a teacher in Georgia in 1792 he invented the gin, and patented it in 1793.

**The Silver Dollar.**

"When was the first American silver dollar coined, and when was it first put in general circulation?"—A. W. M., Wellsboro, Pa.

The silver dollar was authorized by the act of April 2, 1792. The first were coined in 1793. From that to 1795 there were 204,791 coined.

**The Queen's Name.**

"What was Queen Victoria's family name before she was married, and afterwards? Also, Queen Elizabeth's?"—L. H., Fulton, Ind.

Victoria had no surname. She belongs to the house of Hanover, but that is not the surname. Prince Albert's family name is stated to be Wettin. Queen Elizabeth's family name was Tudor.

**A Correction.**

F. F. M., Reynoldsville, Pa., will accept thanks for the following:

"Having read in The Toledo Blade, issue of February 1st, that France adopts new time style, and that 'France is probably the first government to adopt this system,' I take permit to observe that Italy has that system of 24 hours for several years already."

**Only a Custom.**

"Is there a rule or law forbidding a newly elected senator from making his first speech in the first year of his office?"—F. J. R., Stiltsville, Mich.

Neither. It is only a custom, and not always observed, by any means.

**Miscellaneous.**

H. W. M., Mazomanie, Wis.: We are not informed.

A. P. A., Maquoketa, Iowa: Apply to your Representative in Congress.

J. W., Hanford, Cal.: We have not the facts of his life.

W. R. L., Sussex, N. C.: You can order a book with the rules of checkers through any bookseller.

C. V. S., Tiffin, O.: The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo will be held during the summer of 1901.

T. N. E., Tyner, Tenn.: If you will examine The Blade, you will find that we do not handle such items.

J. R., Batesville, O.: The throwing of corn at windows on Hallowe'en or the night before, is a vulgar modern custom, and not an old one.

Reader, Waterville, Kan.: When an engagement is broken, it is absolutely necessary that each party shall return all letters, pictures and gifts of all kinds, presented by the other. There can be no exception with honor.

H. H. D., Nasbie, Va.: The orbit of the earth is the path in which it travels; the ecliptic is the plane of the orbit. That is, a plane, in which the orbit lies, like an ellipse drawn in pencil on a table. The surface of the table is the plane of that ellipse.

**An Embarrassing Situation.**

The overture is played and the opening chorus is being sung.

The society person in the proscenium box is observed to shudder.

"This verges on light opera!" she is protesting to her entourage. "Why, it is so far removed from strictly grand opera, that I actually begin to feel embarrassed in this full evening toilet!"

Ah, the refined instincts of woman; particularly of woman in the higher walks of life.—Detroit Journal.


*"Keep to Your Place and Your Place will Keep You."*

*Without good health we cannot keep situations nor enjoy life. Most troubles originate in impure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood rich and pure, and thus promotes good health, which will help you "keep your place."*

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints



## It's Worse For a Woman

To suffer with skin disease than it is for a man, for a smooth skin and a clear complexion are essential elements of female beauty. When the taint of scrofula is in the blood it will be sure to show itself soon or late. Often its manifestations are as repulsive as they are painful. Many people have been cured of scrofula in its most malignant forms by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This remedy is remarkable for its power to purify the blood. It absolutely eliminates the corrupting elements. It makes the blood clean and rich. It increases the action of the blood-making glands, and so increases the quantity of pure blood supplied to the body.

"I will forever thank you for advising me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mrs. Jas. Murphy, of Fonda, Pocahontas Co., Iowa. "It has cured me of chronic scrofula, of twelve years' standing. I had doctored for the trouble until I was completely discouraged. I also had chronic diarrhea for twelve years. I am in good health now—better than I ever was in my life, owing to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took several bottles of the 'Discovery' before I stopped."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a work for every woman, is sent free, on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps (to pay cost of mailing *only*), for paper edition. Cloth-bound, 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.


## IMPERTINENCE WON HIS HEART.

It is a cherished tradition of the Art Students' league that before Mr. Kenyon Cox married, years ago, he was anything but agreeable as an instructor at the league. According to the legend this is how his change of heart was brought about:

Mr. Cox entered the class room one morning to find seated at an easel a very pretty girl, whom he had never seen before. "What the blank do you call that?"

MRS. KENYON COX.

asked Mr. Cox, examining the work on the newcomer's easel. "What the dash do you think it is?" returned the girl. That girl is now Mrs. Kenyon Cox, says the New York Evening Sun.

In 1893 an exquisite little canvas, representing a single undraped figure, entitled "Psyche," attracted attention at the exhibition of the academy in New York. It was signed "Louise Cox," and won for the artist admission into the Society of American Artists. The little canvas was sold within a few hours after the opening of the exhibition.

Mrs. Cox has a petite figure. Her eyes are gray, and she has a low voice, with something of a Southern drawl. Her whole appearance is picturesque. The best portrait of her ever painted was by her husband shortly before their marriage.


TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.


## GETTING HER MONEY'S WORTH

Mr. and Mrs. Mellish recently moved here from an Eastern city and rented a house in Hyde Park. Mrs. Mellish made her first downtown shopping trip a few days ago, and it was rather late in the afternoon when she had finished looking at things she didn't want to buy. Then she went over to the Van Buren street station, handed out a quarter, and asked for a ticket to Hyde Park. The agent pushed out 15 cents in change and a perforated piece of cardboard.

Mrs. Mellish is a careful woman. Once she heard of a man who bought a railway ticket, put it in his pocket without examining it, and when he got on the train found that it would take him only about half way to the place for which he had started. So she has made it a practice always to be sure that she is getting what she wants when she buys a ticket of any kind.

"Here," she said, after she had carefully read what was printed upon her piece of cardboard "this is a ticket to Woodlawn. I want to go to Hyde Park."

"It's all right, madam," replied the man at the window; "that will take you to Hyde Park. Woodlawn is further out. You can leave the train at any station this side."

"But I don't want to pay for a ticket to Woodlawn when I'm not going that far," she declared.

"The fare is the same to both places," she was told. "It would cost you 10 cents if your ticket read Hyde Park instead of Woodlawn. All passengers for Hyde park have Woodlawn tickets. Step aside, please, and don't keep others waiting."

Mrs. Mellish put the ticket in her purse and went out to the platform, where she interviewed a number of people on the subject to make sure that she was not being victimized.

When Mr. Mellish got home that night his wife was not there. Dinner time came, and still she had not arrived. Finally, along about 7 o'clock, the lady appeared, with her arms full of bundles and weary.

"Why, my dear, you look as if you had walked home," he said.

"I have, from Woodlawn," she replied.

"What have you been doing in Woodlawn?" he asked.

"Do you suppose," she answered, "that I'm going to pay for a ticket to Woodlawn and get off at Hyde Park? No! It's perfectly outrageous the way these railroad companies scheme to get the best of people!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

**Wisdom of the West.**

"We find," said the foreman of the Western jury, "that if, as the prisoner says, the shootin' was accidental, then he ought to hang, fer in these gun affairs a man oughter know his own mind. It oughter be shoot to kill or no shoot. A man who has accidents happen to him with a gun is dangerous to our society, an' oughter be put out of the way for the safety of respectable folks."—Philadelphia North American.

**An Explanation.**

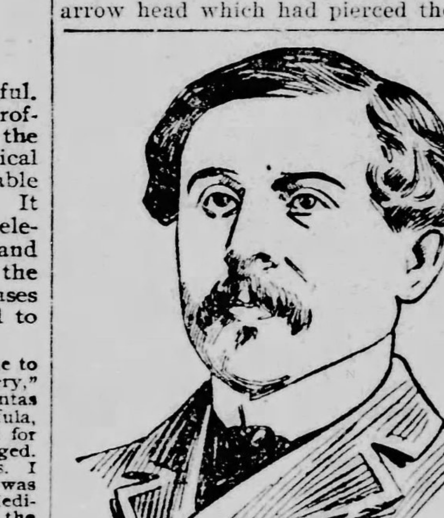
Hixon—You are the only man I ever heard of who started out to build a house for $4,000 and actually succeeded in finishing it within the limit. How did you manage it?

Dixon—Oh, that was an easy matter. I had my architect draw up plans for a $2,000 house. See?—Chicago News.

## A MYSTERY OF MONTANA.

### Does It Throw Light on Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher's Death?

Some time in December the Chicago Chonicle published a dispatch from Montana telling of a "petrified" body, supposed to be that of General Thomas Francis Meagher, found in the Missouri river. The body has since been examined under the X ray and scientists pronounced it human remains. Bones, brain and vital organs were visible; even the arrow head which had pierced the brain



GEN. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.
From an old Photo by Sanders, Washington, D. C.

of the man was revealed by the power of the ray.

The petrification measures 5 feet 10 inches in height. The face is clean shaven, with the exception of a mustache, and the face and form are those of a well-nigh perfect man—from his bearing a soldier. The hands are tied together with rawhide.

When the body reached Anaconda there came to the room where it was exhibited an Irish miner in his working clothes. The moment his eyes rested upon it he called out:

"It is the general—God rest his soul! It is the general!"

"What general?" was asked.

"General Meagher, surely. If that is not the hand of Thomas Francis Meagher, may mine be withered!" and he pointed out a slight peculiarity of the hand which had escaped attention.

The news spread; others came to see what they fully believed was the body of their dead general. Pathetic were the scenes that followed.

"He was drowned 20 miles from Fort Benton," said doubters.

"No man living can say he was drowned or what became of him if this is not his body," was the conclusive retort.

And that is true if you remember the thrilling story of the death of this remarkable man.

On the morning of June 29, 1867, Meagher accepted an invitation from an old friend, John Doran, the pilot of the steamer A. Thompson, to dine with him on board the boat. He was on the way to Benton to procure arms and equipment.

He was ill; had been very ill, indeed, at Sun River.

The general was reading, when suddenly he closed the book and said excitedly to Doran: "Johnny, they threatened my life in that town. As I passed I heard some men say 'There he goes.'"

Doran soothed him, for he knew there was not a man in the territory who did not love General Meagher. "Are you armed, Doran?" Meagher insisted; "see that your pistols are loaded!"

At 9:30 o'clock Doran persuaded the

THE PETRIFIED BODY.

general to retire. He locked the door of the stateroom as well as he could, the lock being defective, and went to the lower deck.

A few minutes later he hard a splash and cries of "Man overboard!"

Doran rushed to the rail as the engineer cried: "It was your friend, Johnny!"

Two agonizing cries were heard, but the river was 12 feet deep, with a current rushing five or six miles an hour, and the voice was heard but an instant.

Doran ran ashore and went to the steamer Guidon, which lay 50 yards below. Men rushed to the wheel of the steamer and lowered themselves into the water, while ropes and boards were thrown out, but in vain; the body was never seen.

For many days cannons were fired, the river dragged and the shores and islands searched, but all to no purpose.

If the stone figure that Tom Dunbar dug up be indeed the mortal remains of Thomas Francis Meagher it is easy to figure out from its mute testimony the fate of the gallant general.

He was plainly crazy when he jumped overboard, but the shock of the water and the instinct of struggle brought back his reason and he succeeded in making the shore far below where he jumped in.

The river at that point was full of islands which swarmed with hostile Indians, not all of whom at that time used gunpowder. The almost noiseless bowstring gave no hint of the shot that cleft his skull.

The nerves of the brain work crosswise; those of the left part central. Meagher's skull was cleft on the left side; his right side, as Dr. Kellogg and Professor Grant testify, was paralyzed. The Indians came and bound the helpless man's hands. Death soon released him. Then, alarmed at the commotion made by the friends of the missing man, his captors threw his body into the river, where it lay until Dunbar found it.

No one can say where Meagher's body lies. It never can be proved absolutely, say the experts, that this is it. But the gray old men of Montana who knew him well insist that it is, and that it ought not to be carted about the country and exhibited at so much a head.


## "HYOMEI"

KILLS THE GERMS.

**Ten Minutes Four Times a Day** will cure Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma.
**Ten Minutes Every Hour** will cure Consumption and Pneumonia.
**Ten Minutes at Bedtime** will cure a Cold or Croup.
**Five Minutes at Any Time** will cure a Cough.

**Your Money Refunded if it Fails.**

Hyomei is the only Germicide which can be inhaled. It can be used while at work, in the church, at the theatre, or in street cars. Contains no poisonous compounds or dangerous chemicals.
Sold by all druggists or sent by mail.
Complete Outfit, $1.00. Trial Outfit, 25c.
Send for five days' treatment free.
THE R. T. BOOTH CO.
Washington St., Ithaca, N. Y.


## BULLETS THAT KILL SOLDIERS.

Collier's Weekly.

The fact that most of the artillery practice in the Transvaal war has appeared so ineffective on both sides need surprise no one. It is a well known fact that on an average only one bullet out of 500 fired in battle strikes home.

During the Franco-German war the German artillery fired 340,000 shots, and the infantry 20,000,000. This terrible hail of shot and bullets, sufficient to exterminate a nation, resulted in a loss of 45,000 men to the French. Thus every Frenchman killed involved an expenditure of bullets sufficient to kill a regiment.

Of the 45,000,000 bullets fired by the Russians during the Crimean war, 44,952,000 failed to fulfill their errand of death, and were, for practical purposes of destruction, wasted. The remaining 48,000 alone, which could have easily been fired by a single regiment within the space of an hour, found their billet. This means that 910 bullets were fired before a single soldier of the allied troops was killed.

The British in the same war were more fortunate in their aim. Of 15,000,000 bullets fired, 21,000 were fatal; one bullet out of every 700 fired, thus accounting for one Russian.

The French soldiers, it is estimated, fired 29,000,000 bullets, which resulted in the death of 51,000 Russians, or at the rate of one fatal bullet to every 590 shots fired.

This would make it appear that the Frenchmen are better shots than Englishmen, but, as a matter of fact, the French total of hits was brought up so high only by one or two of the last actions at close range.


"Doing nothing is doing ill." Impure blood neglected will become a serious matter. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once and avoid the ill.


**His Ungrateful Uncle.**

"The recent tragedy in Kentucky," said Mr. J. R. Thompson, of West Virginia, at the Ebbitt, "reminds me of some of the bloody feuds that have been a blot on the fair name of our state. The Hatfield-McCoy vendetta gave West Virginia unpleasant notoriety, but I do not think history will repeat itself along this line in our part of the Union. This recalls a story that a friend of mine is fond of telling. It seems that he met one of the Hatfields a few years ago, and being well acquainted with him there was a free interchange of conversation. In the course of the talk, Hatfield spoke complainingly of an uncle of his whom he charged with ingratitude. He alluded to the obligation his relative was under, which was no less than the killing of six men by the nephew merely to gratify his kinsman. For this he had received no thanks, and he added that hereafter his uncle could do his own killing."—Washington Star.

## TWO ANSWERS.

Not long ago a Boston clergyman received an evening call from an elderly man and woman who expressed a wish to be joined in the bonds of matrimony, then and there says the Youth's Companion.

"Have you ever been married before?" asked the clergyman of the man, an honest eyed, weather beaten person of seafaring aspect.

"Never, and never wanted to be before," was the prompt reply.

"And have you ever been married before?" was the question to the woman.

"No, sir," she replied with equal promptness, and with a touch of humor that appealed to the clergyman at once, she added, "I never had a chance."

The marriage ceremony was speedily performed, and the clergyman refused to take any fee, telling the bride with a twinkle in his eye that it had been a privilege to officiate which he would have been sorry to miss.

**Two of a Kind.**

First Invalid—What's the matter with you?

Second Invalid—Ague. What's your trouble?

First Invalid—Same thing.

Second Invalid—Good. Let's shake for the drinks.—Chicago News.


**Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.**

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.


# The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

**Mare Gets Megrims.**

L. E. H., Tennessee: Your mare has attacks of megrims. This is a sudden rush of blood to the head, and generally attacks the animal when at work, while drawing in harness. A bad fitting collar may bring it on. Over-fed, fat animals are subject to it. To prevent it, feed little corn, especially new corn. Do not over-feed. When your mare is attacked, get the collar off as quickly as possible. In warm days, when the sun is shining, put a hood on her head to keep the sun off. As your mare is with foal, you should do nothing until after she has foaled, more than to feed moderately and work her light. After she has foaled, when attacks come on, give her a pint of raw linseed oil, and for three or four days' afterward give her a branmash once a day.

**Home-Made Brooder.**

D. S. K., Minnesota: A cheap brooder may be made by taking boards and making a platform. Around this place wire netting five or six inches high, or strips of boards will answer to keep the chicks from falling off. In the centre of the platform cut a hole sufficiently large to admit a small stove-pipe. Run the pipe down to near a small platform below. In the pipe put the chimney from an oil lamp. The pipe above may be belted with felt. Projecting from a circular piece near the top of the pipe have arms running down to the floor of the platform. Over these arms from the circular piece to the platform put woolen cloth. At the bottom of the cloth make small slits through which the chicks may run out on the platform, or in to the pipe. When they wish to exercise they will run out, and if they get a little cold they will run in and cuddle around the warm pipe. The platform should have legs under it. The chicks may be fed outside the draping of flannel. The brooder should be kept away from draughts of air.

**Warts on Jaw and Eye.**

J. W. P., Vermont:—Warts on cattle as young as your heifer, will frequently be dispersed by rubbing them once a day for a week with lard in which there is a good quantity of salt. The warts dwindle gradually away. Sometimes they can not be removed in this way, but it will be well for you to give no other treatment than the above until fully four months have passed, as warts are likely to leave a young animal as it gets older. If the warts, after a few months are still there, when they are small and prominent they may be snipped off with shears, and the stump touched with nitrate of silver. When they are large and vascular, a strong thread may be tied around the base. The thread may be tightened at times until the warts shrivel and die. Flat warts may be removed by painting them over with permanganate of potash. Only a few should be treated at a time.

**To Keep Hair Smooth.**

G. J. R., Iowa:—As a condition powder in the case of your horse arsenic is as good as any. First give the horse 15 ozs. raw linseed oil. Then for two days give 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in drinking water. Follow this every other day until six doses are given with 1 oz. Fowler's solution of arsenic as a drench. This is a powerful drug, and has been much abused, but if care is taken in not giving too much, it has much merit. The horse must be well groomed and kept in a comfortable stall, with exercise once a day.

**Horse Has Heaves.**

H. A. F., Washington:—It is claimed that the following will certainly cure heaves, yet the editor is of opinion that a pronounced case of heaves is incurable: Take of melted lard, 1 pint; pine tar, ½ pint; powdered borax, 1 oz. Mix the ingredients with the lard while hot. In cold weather the mixture must be thinned by heat and kept well stirred. Give a 2 oz. dose once a day. Sprinkle a little water on all hay and oats to keep down the dust. Do not make the feed wet, simply dampen it a little.

**Bunch on Heifer's Jaw.**

E. W. S., Vermont: Lumpy-jaw is not killed when the discharge from the nose and eyes begins. If the discharge becomes excessive, omit the medicine for two days, and then resume it, giving it daily. It may be necessary to give the medicine for twenty days. Improvement should be shown after eight or ten days. The animal does well under the treatment, and weeping of the eyes, running at the nose and peeling off of the outer layer of the skin need cause no uneasiness.

**Calf Has Indigestion.**

N. A., Michigan: Your calf is suffering from indigestion. Its bowels should be cleaned out. For this purpose, give 2 ozs. of castor oil, in which a teaspoonful of powdered ginger is stirred. The scouring may be stopped after the above operates. Give lime water, 2 ozs.; infusion of gentian, 2 ozs. Give this two or three times daily. The infusion of gentian is made by boiling 1 oz. of bruised gentian root in a quart of water for ten minutes, cooling and straining. The best way is to get the lime water at a drug store.

**Thinks It Founder.**

P. E. C., Oregon: There are two kinds of founder—acute and chronic. Acute founder, or laminitis, is characterized by more or less fever. In chronic founder, there is no fever beyond a little local heat. Founder is caused by gorging with grain, drinking cold water while warm, overwork, standing in a draught of air while sweating, and other causes. In a case of acute founder, with which your horse is affected, give 2 ozs. saltpetre in a pint of water every six hours during the day. These doses may be given for four days. Put the feet in a bucketful of hot water, one at a time. Bathe the legs to the knee. Bathe as long as the water is hot. Then put each foot into a linseed poultice during the day for two weeks. Let the feed be moderate. Wrap the legs with flannels.

**Black-Leg.**

T. H. B., West Virginia: If you have a positive cure for black-leg, you will make money by advertising it in the Weekly Blade. The United States government would pay you a good price if you could convince the authorities that you can cure the disease.

**Cow's Womb.**

Subscriber, Oregon: As you have not complied with the rule to give your full name, the editor regrets to say that he has to decline answering your question. It would be but a matter of good faith for you to send your name.

CORRESPONDENCE.

**Horse Surgery.**

Editor Blade Farmstead:—On January 17 the greatest achievement in horse surgery ever accomplished in this section of the country was performed on a horse owned by Mrs. L. M. Poole, of Swan Creek, by George M. Curry, of Swanton, O., assisted by W. J. Lutz.

During an illness of strangles the year previous the duct from the maxillary gland to the mouth had become closed, and the secretion from the gland caused a sac to form between the ear and heel of the jaw. After putting the horse under the influence of chloroform, Mr. Curry ran a needle between the jaw and cheek, about nine inches, tapped the sac, inserted a tube, letting the secretion into the mouth (its natural course) to aid in the mastication of its food, and all done in less than half an hour. The horse is doing nicely.—Allen, Swanton, O.

**Worms in Horse.**

Editor Blade Farmstead:—Some one in Oklahoma inquired how to cure a horse of worms. I had a mare very bad for two years. I tried everything I could hear of, but she got worse and in July last I thought she would surely die. She was very poor and I had to quit working her. I had about two acres of cane or sorghum and I commenced to feed her an armful at least twice a day. She entirely got rid of the worms and got fat. A horse will eat the stalks clean, even if an inch and a half through.

Cane stalks fed freely will cure a horse of worms.—N. P. Bullock, Stillwater, Oklahoma Territory.

**Received.**

From United States Department of Agriculture: Distribution of the Agricultural products of the United States 1894-1898. By Frank H. Hitchcock, chief section foreign market.—Bur. Globe Artichokes.——Monthly List of Publications.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**Care of the Apple Orchard.**

Keep the ground stirred about the trees by using the garden rake after rains heavy enough to pack the ground. This will conserve the moisture and is better than any mulch that can be applied, and the trees will take deeper root. If weeds or trash of any kind have accumulated about the trees, clear away or cover up in the fall with soil, making a little mound to prevent a harbor for mice. Remove it in the spring.

There are several reasons why the young orchard should be planted to corn. The cultivation of corn is the proper cultivation for the orchard. The corn helps shelter the trees from the wind. The stalks help lodge and retain the snow, making winter protection, and if the corn is poorly husked there will be plenty of food for the rabbits. Crop to corn until the orchard is fruiting well, then seed to clover.

Spray with kerosene emulsion just before the buds open, or apply whitewash with brush to the body. A solution made thin and strained can be applied with a spray pump to the tops. This will destroy many of the enemies of fruit and fruit trees that find a breeding place and winter harbor on the trees.

Bruises from any cause that deadens the bark make an ideal spot for the propogation of the borer. In the dead bark is where the egg is deposited and by nature's law is brought into life and his work of destruction is commenced and done. Carry a roll of grafting wax and a roll of old cotton and twine to do up any bruise or break of bark as soon as done, before the wood or bark becomes dried, and it will grow fast again, but if left until the sap in the wood and bark becomes dried you will have a scar that will take two or three years to grow over and if the borer gets a lodgment there it may be a lasting blemish. It's better not to break or bruise the trees, but accidents will occur, and the remedy should be applied to save the blemish. Wax a bruise, if the bark is not broken; if broken put the bark back and wax and wind with cloth and tie fast.—Correspondence American Agriculturist.

**The Yield of Honey.**

The New York Evening Post, in presenting the views of a dealer in honey on the yield of that syruppy product, observes that for the first time in many years the honey yield in this country has practically failed. Dealers report frequent and large importations from Jamaica, Mexico and Europe to supply the demand. This year's home supply of comb and liquid is less than last season's, which was small enough; following the scarcity of 1898, it has spread consternation among bee-owners. Further comment on the situation elicits the following: "It is safe to say that honey has advanced 40 per cent in price in two years; in some cases it has doubled. Two years ago it was selling for a little more than 4 cents a pound; to-day it commands 9 cents. The falling off in quantity of this season's product is very great. In 1897 New York city received from California 500 carloads; in 1898 100 and in 1899 but 60. In the east, Vermont has produced nothing, and St. Lawrence county in New York, which sent us 4,000 crates in 1898, furnished last fall but 200. Clover-comb honey has risen from 12 to 16 cents a pound and buckwheat honey from 8 to 12 cents. At present it pays to import foreign liquid honey, with a duty of 20 cents a gallon."

**Feeding for Eggs.**

Nothing in my experience will beat a good warm morning mash for the hens for egg production. Not all morning mashes, or any kind of these preparations, do not understand me, but the kind made from the proper materials and gotten up in the proper way. The morning mash is extensively written about until almost every poultryman knows something about it, but the half or two-thirds of these mixtures, as gotten up, prove more of a detriment than any good. There are also many things connected with this morning mash business that is as essential as the mash itself, and must be applied at the proper time and in the proper manner.

Oats, corn and wheat or kaffir corn or both are the best cereals to use, one-half of which should be good heavy oats, one-fourth Indian corn and the other fourth either wheat or kaffir corn or half of each. Mix thoroughly and grind very fine. I say, grind fine. The ordinary feed mills you go to will not do you a good job unless you stand over it and have your own way. This should be ground so close that the oat hulls look like hair after being run through. If you do not wish to use good wheat in this feed, buy middlings or shorts and use instead. Not bran, remember. I would not give bran space in the feed-room.

Prepare you a box of the right size, and put in this enough of this feed for a light breakfast for the number of hens you wish to feed. Pour boiling water over this feed until you think enough is in to make it all moist and no more. Stir thoroughly until you have a crumbly mass, but if you have been too liberal with the water, and the feed is the least bit sloppy, put in a little more dry feed, for nothing of a sloppy nature must be used. Allow this to stand half an hour, or until it is cool enough to hold your hand in it, when it is ready to feed. Feed in clean wooden troughs only, and give a light breakfast. Feed twice a day only, with good sound grain at night.—Cor. Farmers' Voice.


STARK TREES best by Test—74 YEARS. Largest annual sale. High quality—NOT high price. FINEST sorts. We BUD 4 million Apple trees, whole-root graft 5 million—1- and 2-yr. Other Trees, Vines, etc., in proportion. 1400 acres Nursery 43,000 acres Orchards. FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY FREIGHT box and pack free, ask no money till SAFE arrival—guarantee SATISFACTION. We PAY CASH each WEEK and want more HOME and traveling salesmen. Stark Market and Quality Kings PAY: Apple of Commerce, Black Ben Davis, Champion, Delicious, Senator, Stayman Winesap; Gold plum; Kieffer; Elberta.—Visit us STARK BROS LOUISIANA, MO. Dansville, N. Y. Stark, Mo., etc.



## BLADE IMPORTED ENGLISH CHINA

# Tea Sets and Dinner Sets.

## The Best Goods That Money Can Buy.

During the past few years The Blade has furnished its subscribers nearly 20,000 sets of American made china at an enormous saving of cost to the purchaser. With the return of prosperity there is a demand for better goods, from our class of readers who realize that the best is the cheapest, even though the first cost may be a trifle more. We have therefore arranged for a special importation of the following described six assortments, selecting for this purpose, not cheap "scheme" goods which we can buy for almost half the price, but the very best ware obtainable, and the very latest patterns and designs. This class of goods cannot be found in interior towns, and if our readers had the advantage of the Chicago or New York market, they would have to pay fully fifty per cent more than our prices. Remember our prices include a copy of the Weekly Blade one year, so the purchaser, even after paying freight, is in possession of the handsomest set that ever graced a table, and at one-third less than ordinary retail price. It will be noticed that we ask more than our old list price for American goods, but relatively they are cheaper. These goods are worth more than double those we formerly sold—English ware is lighter, stronger, better color, will not crackle, next in value to French China, and more serviceable. The decorations are under the glazing, and will never wear off. We offer both plain white and decorated. We especially recommend the white, as there is nothing so handsome as plain white china on the table of either rich or poor. To those who like decorations our selection of blue illuminated with gold will please the most fastidious. It is very rich and in the latest style. Our illustration in this advertisement will show the plain white goods one week, and the decorated each alternate week.

Illustration of the Decorated Tea Set.

No. 1—TEA SET, 80 PIECES.—12 breakfast plates, 12 tea plates, 12 tea cups, 12 saucers, 12 fruit dishes, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 cake plates, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 water pitcher, 1 pickle dish and 1 bowl.

**Price, including Weekly Blade one year, white porcelain, $5.00; blue and gilt, $6.00.**

No. 2—TEA SET, 56 PIECES.—Assorted same as No. 1, deducting 12 breakfast plates and 12 individual butter plates.

**Price, including Weekly Blade one year: white porcelain, $4.00; blue and gilt, $4.90.**

No. 3—DINNER SET, 112 PIECES.—12 8-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruit plates, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 dishes, 1 baker, 1 boat, 1 pickle, 2 dishes and 2 covers, 1 butter dish, 1 cover and 1 drainer, 1 sugar bowl and 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 bowl, 12 tea cups and 12 saucers.

**Price, including Weekly Blade one year: white porcelain, $9.10; blue and gilt, $11.60.**

## General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.



From Burpee PHILADELPHIA you can get more Good Seeds for the money than anywhere else in the wide world. A postal card will bring Burpee's Farm Annual for 1900, and besides our regular order blank, the new Printed Order Sheet, explaining our New Plan for 1900, and making it Easy to buy Seeds



**THE MODERN WAY**

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Made by California Fig Syrup Co.


**Just Found Out.**

Fond Mother (anxiously)—Why, what's the matter, my dear?

Married Daughter (weeping)—My hus—husband has basely de—deceived me, boo, hoo hoo!

"Mercy on us! How?"

"Two ye—years ago last Christmas he gave me a watch for a Christmas present, boo, hoo!"

"I know. What of it?"

"This—this morning I—I tried to wi—wind it, an' it's nothing but a—a doll's watch, with no works inside—boo, hoo, hoo!"—New York Weekly.

**Not Recognized.**

"What on earth is de matter wid yoh talk?" asked Pickaninny Jim's mother.

"Dat talk what I was jes' now talkin'?"

"Yassir."

"Oh, dat ain' sho'nuff talk. Ev'ybody's gotter speak a piece in school, an' de teacher is learnin' me a negro dialeck recitation."—Washington Star.

**Active Transfers.**

The doctor turned a windy corner and stopped a moment to rub his eyes.

"I seem to have been taking something of a flyer in real estate," he said.

"That's all in your eye," airily observed the professor.


CAUTION TO OUR READERS!

In buying the remedy "To Cure a Cold in One Day," LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE TABLETS be sure the signature of the inventor

E. W. Grove

appears on each package. Many worthless imitations are put up under similar names and are calculated to deceive the public.

# Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

A story which the author, Egerton Castle, calls his dream-child, is entitled The Light of Scarthey, and has already won the plaudits of the reading public in his native land of England. In the preface to the American edition he tells something of the underlying thought of the story, that which has haunted him in its writing, a thought so strong as to grow into a problem. And this he expresses in the form of a question thus:

"What form of turmoil would come into a man's heart if, when still in the strength of his age but after long years of hopeless separation, he were again brought face to face with the woman who had been the one passion of his life, the first and only love of his youth? And what if she were still then exactly as he had last seen her—she, untouched by years even as she had so long lived in his thoughts; he with his soul scarred and seamed by many encounters bravely sustained in the Battle of Life?"

The story is strongly written, but there are too many tragic incidents, too many threads to the narrative to make the author's dream work out clearly to the ending. Nor are the characters, aside from the hero, especially pleasant ones or even worked out carefully. The reader does not find himself drawn to any of those who play a principal part in the development of the plot. Indeed one cannot help wondering how a man like Adrian can love so devotedly two women so far away from his ideals, however beautiful they may be. The ordinary reader will, I think, understand and like Mollie better than Cecile.

As a whole, however, there is much good work in the book, and its faults are few in comparison. Whether it will prove as popular here as it has beyond the sea remains to be seen.

Its American publisher is the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Those who read The Silence of Dean Maitland upon its first appearance, or since that time, never hear of a new book from the author's pen without a keen throb of expectant pleasure. Miss Tuttiett, or Maxwell Gray, as the legend runs upon the title page, showed in that work a power of sounding the depths of the human heart that was remarkable. Perhaps it was not altogether fortunate for a first work to receive such unstinted admiration, for it is certain that none of her succeeding books, good as some of them are, has reached the measure of that one.

The World's Mercy, which has just come from the Appletons, will, however, be read with interest. It contains a group of five stories, the first and strongest giving the title to the volume. This is the record of the agony of a woman's heart, when she is called upon to face the shattering of every hope of happiness, the parting with all that she has loved, the death of a worshipped child, and her own thrusting out upon the world homeless.

The remaining shorter stories have the following titles: Sweet Revenge, An Old Song; A Summer Night and The Widow's Clock. These, with the exception of An Old Song, lack the strength of the first one, and are in no way specially attractive.

A Rational Marriage is the title of the book, which is Florence Marryat's latest contribution to her circle of readers. It belongs to that class of light literature which is enjoyed by those who read only for the pleasure of the hour, and will, doubtless, meet with approval from the novel reading public.

The story is of a young woman of rather Bohemian proclivities who lives in a flat and acts as secretary to an elderly nobleman. She has "expectations" from her grandfather, but only in the event of her remaining single, as the old gentleman has a decided dislike for matrimony.

How it all turned out may be gathered from the book which comes from the publishing house of F. M. Buckles & Co., New York.

A book which will challenge the interest of the thinkers along the line of religious evolution, so-called, or the study of the life problem, is one entitled The Divine Pedigree of Man. Its author, Professor Thomson Jay Hudson, has already classed himself among the liberal orthodox students of such problems by his two former works, The Law of Psychic Phenomena, and A Scientific Demonstration of the Future Life, both of which have found many readers.

He begins with showing that the theory of evolution does not eliminate God from the universe, and in doing so carefully examines Herbert Spencer's agnosticism. He then proceeds to demonstrate that the salient facts of evolution as developed even by the researches of the anti-evolutionists are susceptible of no other than a theistic interpretation, without a repudiation of every principle of logical, scientific inductive investigation. He instances Darwin's great principle of "natural selection," which is a potent factor, he declares, in the process of organic development, as a preservative of species, but in no sense creative. He supports this view by the opinions of such scientists as Huxley, and the facts presented by such evolutionists as Haeckel, the latter harking back to the beginning of organic life upon this planet to prove that mind antedates and is the cause of physical organism.

He sums up his conclusions as follows: "We find in the subjective faculties of man, without a change in their essential nature, the embryonic representatives of all that the finite mind can conceive of the essential attributes of God—the God of Christian faith. Thus:

"1. In the intellectual faculties (intention, deduction and memory), potential omniscience.

"2. In its dynamic energy (telekinesis), potential omnipotence.

"3. In the power of mental communion (telepathy), potential omnipresence.

"4. In the natural emotions, potential universal altruism—infinite love."

The volume, as said in the beginning, is well worth a careful reading by earnest, honest, unprejudiced readers, who desire the truth, no matter how far that truth may remove his earlier convictions and belief.

The Divine Pedigree of Man comes from the publishing house of A. C. McClurg and Company, Chicago.

Sparks and Flames names a volume of poems by Henry Wilson Stratton, of which Hezekiah Butterworth says in a preface:

"In these days, when verses are almost as thick as roses in June, it is only poems of distinct inspiration that have a new field, and make an impression and live. The poems in this collection may claim distinct inspiration and to have the mission of inner sight. The thought is occult: it deals not with effects, but causes. It seeks the soul of things. It interprets life."

The pretty volume, which is well worth reading by the lovers of poetry, is published by M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels, New York.

Thoughtful Hours is a book of poems by S. M. Herrick, the product of The Literary Shop of Cincinnati. The poems range over a large variety of subjects, and run from pithy expressions in a few lines to longer ones covering a page or two.

Harper and Brothers have issued the fourth volume of James Ford Rhodes' History of the United States. The work goes back only so far as the Compromise of 1850, and this volume closes with the re-election of Lincoln in 1864. It covers the years of the rebellion in 1862, 1863 and 1864, beginning with McClellan's Peninsular campaign and closing with the successes of Grant and Sherman in the autumn of 1864.

Being a history of the nation and solely of the war the work devotes itself to the affairs and the struggles of both the military and civil departments, to the strife of political parties, and to the differences in opinion that divided the north and all but wrecked the Republic. As the author attempts, evidently, to go to the bottom of things the work is not merely a narrative of events, but a close study of all the important ones, entering into the motives of men and dealing severely with their actions, attempting to clear up every situation as the later years and after light enables him to do. Mr. Rhodes is in no particular and in no sense a hero-worshipper and it must be said that if one accepts his represtntation as true in all things some ideals popularly cherished must be marred if not shattered. The history, when completed, will extend to the period of 1885.

Bismarck, is the subject of a new volume in the series of Heroes of the Nations. It is written by James Wycliffe Headlam, and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York. It is a biography of Bismarck, and that necessarily means that it is also a condensed history of the unification of Germany and the building of the German Empire. Coming after the publication of the Bismarck Memoirs it can hardly be expected to relate or explain anything not more fully told and better explained hitherto by other writers. As a member of the series to which it belongs the work is valuable and indispensible, but it will not be regarded as any addition to Bismarck literature already in possession of the public. The work is accompanied by a folded map of the countries involved and this is of particular value.

Mythology for Moderns, is further described on the title page as an up-to-date book for up-to-date students, by James S. Metcalfe. In reality, in spite of its staid name and appearance, it is a most amusing book which has been put forth by the Life Publishing Company, one filled full of fun and satire even while the tales adhere closely to the original versions. Even those who look upon the Greek and Roman myths as bearing a deeper meaning than that given by the ordinary reader, will find pleasure in the illustrations made from the drawings of such artists as Charles Dana Gibson and Oliver Herford, F. G. Atwood and others. New York.

In Appleton's Library of Useful Stories comes a small but comprehensive volume entitled The Story of Eclipses. It was written, the author, Prof. George F. Chambers, says, for general readers, and with especial reference to the total eclipse of the sun to occur May 28, 1900, in which there is a growing interest. The line of totality will cross the Southern states from New Orleans to Mobile and thence across Alabama and Georgia to Raleigh, leaving the coast at Norfolk, Va.

From the Macmilian company comes an up-to-date edition of the collection of biographical notices of Who's Who? It includes this year most of the British generals in South Africa and other names of people who have come recently before the public. It also contains a list of titled American women, but there are some people who are well and widely known who are not mentioned. It is, of course, impossible, in a book of a limited number of pages to include all who ought to be there. This is, however, a handy and useful volume.

### Books Received.

From G. W. Dillingham company, New York:

Invisible Light; or, The Electric Theory of Creation. By George W. Warder. $1.25; and

Stranger Than Fiction. By Albert Ross. $1.00.

From Harper & Brothers, New York:

Shirley and Villette. By Charlotte Bronte. Haworth edition. Each, $1.75;

Recollections. 1832-1886. By Sir Algernon West. $3.00; and

Contributions of Thackerey to Punch. By M. H. Spielman. $1.75.

From Macmillan & Co., New York:

The Golden Horseshoe. Edited by Stephen Bonsal. $1.50; and

How Women May Earn a Living. By Helen Churchill Candee. $1.00.

From Cassell & Co., New York:

A Defense of Poesy. By Sir Philip Sidney; and Areopagiticaete. By John Milton. Each, 10 cents.

From Street & Smith, New York:

In Friendship's Guise. By William Murray Graydon. $1.00.

From James J. Chapman, Washington, D. C.:

The Scarlet Stigma. By James Edgar Smith.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York:

The Regeneration of the United States. By William Morton Grinnell. $1.00;

Heredity and Human Progress. By W. Duncan McKim. $1.50;

Henry Knox. By Noah Brooks. $1.50; and

North American Forests and Forestry. By Ernest Bruncken.

### Expert Testimony.

"Your son-in-laws tells me that there is a lot of money in the business in which he is engaged."

"I should say there was. I've put a lot of it in myself, and am willing to pay a liberal reward to anybody who can help me get it out again."—Chicago Times-Herald.

### She Gadded About.

She—Once you said you loved the very ground I walked on.

He—I didn't know then I was to cover so much ground.—Indianapolis Press.


**CASTORIA**
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.



**Nervous Women**

are ailing women. When a woman has some female trouble she is certain to be nervous and wretched.

With many women the monthly suffering is so great that they are for days positively insane, and the most diligent efforts of ordinary treatment are unavailing.

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# KEYS TO THE WEST INDIES.

## Strategic Importance of the Three Danish Islands.

The islands owned by Denmark in the Caribbean sea are three in number and collectively the are known as the Virgin isles. Separately they are St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz. The population is small on all of them, but each one has a government of its own for police purposes and the like, while the king of Denmark rules in all matters of imperial concern. There is one free port, that of St. Thomas, and this freedom of commerce is of great benefit to that city, but it causes injury to the other two islands, each of which has its own customs laws. These laws are different in some particulars and are a hindrance to prosperity.

President Lincoln and Secretary Seward proposed to acquire only two of the islands, St. Thomas and St. John, and one of the objections made in the Senate was that the three islands should be acquired and not one only. Two years ago rumor had it that Germany, England and the United States had together a scheme for taking over these islands, each country to have one of them. Now, if the United States are again looking to the Virgin group with a view to purchasing them, it is certain that no partners will be taken into the enterprise.

During the civil war the South and the foreign sympathizers with the South made great use of the islands in the Caribbean sea, and Mr. Seward had frequent occasion to regret that the government had not a foothold there. He saw the value that St. Thomas would be to the government and its cause in the struggle then pending, and when the war was drawing to a close he began negotiations for the purchase of St. Thomas. President Lincoln approved of the scheme, but there was opposition in the cabinet, which, it was believed, was inspired by Mr. Sumner, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the Senate. After the death of President Lincoln and Andrew Johnson had succeeded him, Secretary Seward had the consent of the new president to go on with the negotiations. Before they were concluded the secretary went to St. Thomas to make a personal inspection of the island and to get new matter for arguments in favor of acquiring it. He was given a rousing reception, both by the government and the people. While there he decided to enlarge his scheme to take in the island of St. John. He returned to Washington and at once renewed the negotiations with the Danish king and his exertions in the cabinet and with the senators.

The treaty was arranged and signed by the king and secretary and by the president it was sent to the Senate with his recommendation that it be ratified. By the terms of the treaty the United States were to pay $5,000,000 for the two islands, and the people on the islands were to vote on the question to sell or not to sell. They voted almost unanimously to sell. The facts were laid before the Senate, but the treaty was fast in Mr. Sumner's committee and there it remained; no action was ever taken upon it.

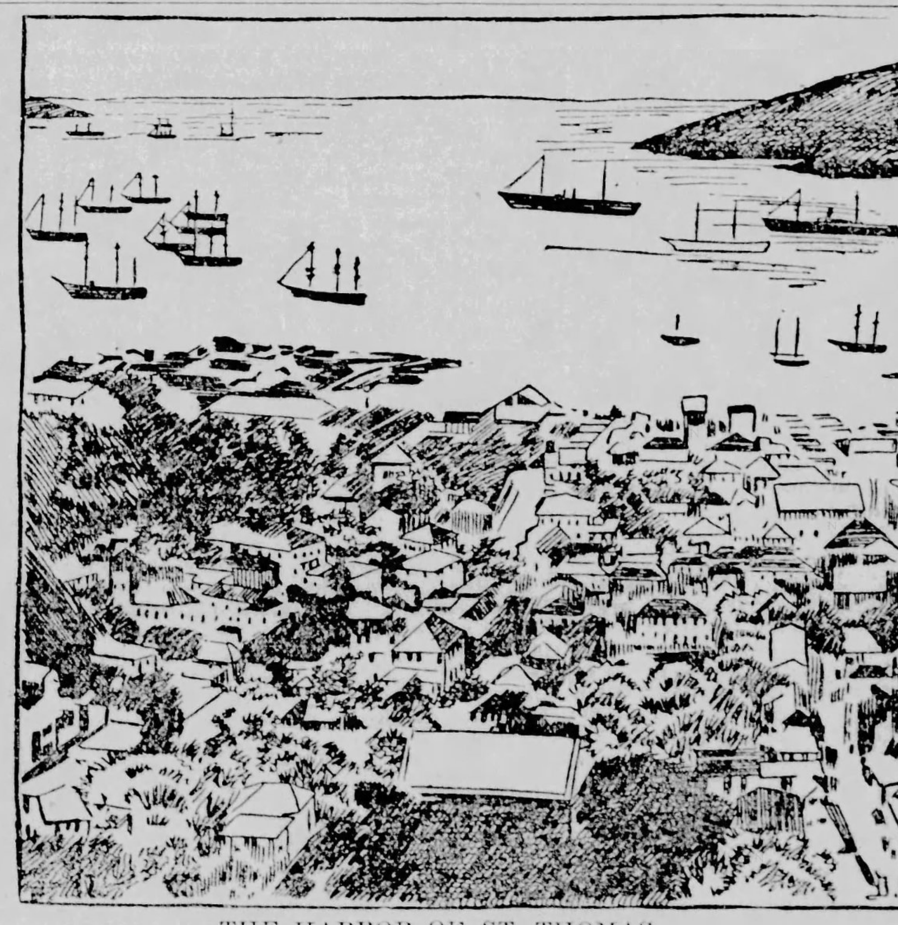
During the late war of this country with Spain the need of island possessions in the Caribbean sea was very evident. And it was seen that of all the islands St. Thomas was the one whose ownership by this country would be the most advantageous.

St. Thomas lies right in the track of all vessels from Europe, Brazil, the East Indies and the Pacific ocean bound to the West Indian islands or the United States. It is the point where all vessels touch for supplies when needed coming from any of the above stations. It is a central point from which any or all of the West India islands can be assailed, while it is impervious to attack from landing parties and can be fortified to any extent. The bay on which lies the the town of St. Thomas is almost circular, the entrance being by a neck guarded by two heavy forts, which can be so strengthened and protected that no foreign power can ever hope to take it. St. Thomas is a small Gibraltar by itself, and could not be attacked by a naval force. There would be no possibility of landing troops there, as the island is surrounded by reefs and breakers, and every point near which a vessel or a boat could approach is a natural fortification, and only requires guns, with litte labor expended on fortified works. There is no harbor in the West Indies better fitted for a naval station than St. Thomas. Its harbor and that of St. John and the harbor formed by the Water island would contain all the vessels of the largest navy in the world, where they would be protected at all times from bad weather and be secure against an enemy. In fine, St. Thomas is the keystone to the arch of the West Indies. It commands them all. It is of more importance to us than to any other nation.

The harbor of St. Thomas, on which St. Thomas city is built, has played a great part in the maritime history of the world. The time has been when more shipping passed in and out of it than the great harbor of New York could boast. It was then known by its original name, Charlotte Amalie, and its merchants were the richest in the West Indies, having transactions with every part of the world. Like all the other islands between the Mexican gulf and the Caribbean sea, St. Thomas has been the theater of great events since Columbus' day. English, Dutch and Spanish sailors crowded the vessels that sailed these seas for conquest and adventure. For 200 years buccaneers from every clime infested the Spanish main and emblazoned the annals of piracy with lurid chapters of rapine and bloodshed. During the wars of the Eighteenth century the belligerents brought their prizes to dispose of at the neutral port of Charlotte Amalie, and when Napoleon was cutting so wide a swath it was one of the few ports of the world from which ships could carry their cargoes unmolested through a hostile blockade to the cities of northern Europe.

Though Denmark has owned this island for more than 200 years, off and on, there is nothing about it to speak of the mother country beyond the uniforms of the little garrison and the Danish flag over the dilapidated forts. The business of the port, principally in the hands of Englishmen and Jews, is conducted mostly in the English language. As in all the other islands, the Catholic religion prevails and the influence of the priests over the natives is paramount. There is an English church, attended by the English residents and a few of their colored retainers. The Danish and Dutch and Welsh residents likewise have their own churches—they are Moravian and Methodist.

The three Danish islands are very close to gether. The distance is only six miles between St. Thomas and St. John and forty miles between Santa Cruz and St. John. The aggregate area of all the islands is 142 square miles. The total population is 34,000, the bulk of it being African descent, with about 5,000 whites. Santa Cruz and St. John are the productive islands, their chief exports being sugar and rum. Fruits and vegetables proper to the tropics grow luxuriantly. St. Thomas in the old slave days produced large quantities of rum and sugar.



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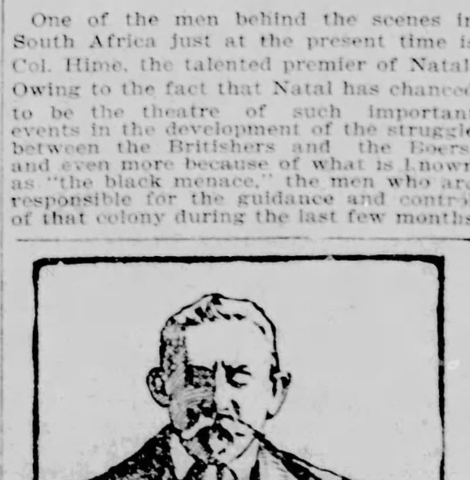
# BEHIND THE SCENES IN SOUTH AFRICA

One of the men behind the scenes in South Africa just at the present time is Col. Hime, the talented premier of Natal. Owing to the fact that Natal has chanced to be the theatre of such important events in the development of the struggle between the Britishers and the Boers, and even more because of what is known as "the black menace," the men who are responsible for the guidance and control of that colony during the last few months have had their hands full. The political and administrative affairs of Natal are looked after by a governor and a premier, who has the assistance of an executive and legislative council. The former body is composed of the chief justice of the colony, the senior officer commanding the troops, the colonial secretary, treasurer and attorney general, the secretary for native affairs, the colonial engineer, the general manager of government railways and two members nominated by the governor. The legislative council has 31 members, seven of whom are crown members. The accompanying portrait of Col. Hime is from a recent photograph taken of that gentleman engaged with affairs of state at his office.



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# The South African Situation.

By John Hayes Hammond.

Mr. John Hays Hammond is the consulting engineer for the two largest gold mining companies in the Transvaal, and his interests are thus quite as much associated with the rivals of Mr. Rhodes as with Mr. Rhodes himself. Mr. Hammond, who is an American, was one of the four leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee of 1895. His statement of outlander grievances includes a number of facts not generally known. The following is an interview with him, printed in the Outlook:

In 1883, on behalf of the South African Republic, President Kruger published in the London press a cordial invitation and welcome and the promise of equal rights and protection to all who would go to the Transvaal (the South African Republic) and invest their capital, or contribute in any way to the development of the country. An influx of foreign population resulted, and this was largely increased by the finding of new gold fields, the Witwatersrandt, discovered by uitlanders. One result of the development of mineral resources and of interests subsidiary to mining was that the state revenue increased from less than a million dollars in 1886 to upwards of twenty millions in 1899.

After the discovery of the Witwatersrandt the Boer government began adversely to change the franchise and other laws affecting the immigrant population, or uitlanders, as they were called, until (up to last July, when the volksraad, the Transvaal parliament, halved the term) a residence of fourteen years was requisite for the foreigner to obtain the right to vote. The applicant must present a written petition from a majority of the Boers in his district, and must have it approved by the executive council. Furthermore, during his time of probation he was liable to military service, just as if he were already a full-fledged citizen of the republic. In 1894 the Boer government went so far as to commandeer—that is, forcibly to conscript—British subjects to fight against the native tribes. They were compelled to abandon their work and to buy their own arms. Not until after the war was over did the English government show enough spirit to force the Boer government to disclaim any intention of such procedure in the future.

Maladministration and corruption were now rampant in all governmental departments of the Transvaal. We addressed petitions for the removal of grievances, but President Kruger replied: "You may protest as much as you please, but I have the guns. That settles it." This was, unfortunately, the fact: the uitlanders were not allowed to import arms.

All constitutional efforts having failed in 1895, a reform committee was formed, of which I was a member. We organized to obtain an honest republican and not a British government; we pledged ourselves distinctly against a change of flag. We started secretly to import rifles and cannon, with a view to being prepared to enforce our demands by arms if necessary. An arrangement was made with Dr. Jameson, then administrator of the South African Chartered company, to come to the Transvaal border to assist us, if so called upon. Because of Mr. Rhodes' connection with the Chartered company, it has been supposed that he was at the back of our organization; but although Mr. Rhodes, in common with other capitalists, contributed to our funds, we did not organize to further the personal, commercial or political aims of Mr. Rhodes or of any one else; indeed, many of our members were opposed to Mr. Rhodes' interests. Our sole aim was to insure some elementary civilization at Johannesburg. That aim had the approval of many progressive Boers; we thus had already begun to conquer racial hostility.

We used every effort to prevent Dr. Jameson from taking the initiative, but he disregarded our protests, and is solely responsible for the failure of our movement. We first learned through a newspaper of his departure for Johannesburg. His action alienated sympathy from the cause of reform, as it was supposed that he had ulterior motives which did not conform to the expressed wishes of our committee. The Boers suspected that he would try to seize the country for the Chartered company, and, ultimately, for Great Britain. This would have directly violated the pledges which we gave to the people of Johannesburg. We declared that the movement was only to rid the country of a corrupt oligarchy. We repudiated any subversion of Boer sovereignty. At that time it would have been impossible to have foisted the British or any other flag upon the inhabitants of the Transvaal. The Anglo-Saxon members of the community themselves would have forcibly resisted any such attempt.

An agreement was finally reached between the reform committee and the Boer government to accept the arbitration of Sir Hercules Robinson, British high commissioner for South Africa. Before his arrival, however, Dr. Jameson's small force had been overpowered by the Boers. To the charges that we had betrayed Dr. Jameson, he and his officers have been compelled to confess that they had received messages from us protesting against his movement. The raiders were imprisoned. Sir Hercules Robinson requested the Johannesburgers to disarm, which they did, "in order to save the lives of Jameson and his men." At the same time the British government guaranteed to the reform committee that not a hair of the heads of any of its leaders should be touched. Despite this, the arrest of the reform committee took place, in the face of promises to the contrary from the Boer government. This arrest also demonstrated that, at times, the British government is not above repudiating its obligations. After a few months' imprisonment, our trial followed, the jury being composed exclusively of Boers. Under an agreement between the attorneys for the prisoners and the Boer government attorneys, it was agreed thart a nominal fine only should be imposed on us if we pleaded guilty. We accordingly pleaded guilty, when, to our consternation, the Boer attorneys repudiated their agreement, and the death sentence was passed on four of the leaders, of whom I was one. The other members of the committee were imprisoned. As the civilized world protested against carrying out the sentence, the government finally commuted it to imprisonment.

Fortunately for us, the abstraction from the community of about sixty men, composing the reform committee, was having a disastrous effect on business. In consequence a general movement was made throughout South Africa for our liberation. The Boer government did not think it wise to resist the unanimity of this movement, and finally, after nearly six months' imprisonment, released us on consideration of a payment of $1,500,000, the four of us condemned to death being compelled to pay $125,000 apiece. There was no question of clemency involved.

The Boer government then appointed a commission to investigate the matter of our grievances. After a long and careful examination the commission unequivocally acknowledged the validity of the charges made against the government, and strongly recommended that these grievances be redressed. Despite this, nothing was done. The interests of the clique controlling the government prevented the realization of the hopes of reform based on the report of the Boer commission. Things now went from bad to worse. Time and again the uitlanders appealed to the Boer government, but without avail. Finally, last spring, a petition signed by 21,000 British subjects was forwarded to the British government. The result was a conference between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner, in which the latter took the ground that all questions could best be settled by a concession on the part of the South African Republic of the right of franchise to the uitlander population. The impression prevails that the conference failed on account of the difference of the number of years' residence necessary to gain a franchise. This is a mistake. The most important point was the basis of representation. Under the scheme suggested by Mr. Kruger a majority of the voters would have been entitled to less than a fifth of volksraad represenatives.

A few months afterwards an untimatum from the Boer government was the immediate cause of the present war. In this war a greater issue is involved than the unredressed grievances of the uitlanders. For many years the Boers have been animated by a steadfast but secret ambition—namely, to establish Boer supremacy throughout South Africa. There has been a quiet arming for that purpose, and foreign soldiers have been secretly employed to teach the Boers the use of artillery.

The Boer government has purchased sufficient munitions to arm every Dutchman in South Africa. The excuse that the Jameson raid made this necessary does not hold, as the arming and plans for fortifications at Pretoria and Johannesburg antedated that raid by several years.

Two-thirds of the Transvaal population were uitlanders. We went thither by express invitation; our capital and enterprise developed what in Boer hands was a worthless territory into the greatest mining center of the world; the country, now rich, was bankrupt before our arrival; we own more than half the land, having purchased it from the Boers; we paid nine-tenths of the taxes, much of which was admitted by the Boer commission to be class taxation; and yet we had to submit to unlawful expenditure of the bulk of taxation, as we had no voice in the government.

We objected to the subversion of the high court of justice, in which rested our only hope of legal redress. In direct contravention of the grondwet (the Boer constitution), the volksraad empowered the president and executive council to dismiss any judge without trial who disputed the validity of any law passed by the volksraad, even when such law conflicted with the grondwet. President Kruger exercised this privilege in summarily removing Chief Justice Kotze, who had for many years honestly and ably filled that office. Afterwards all the judges were simply the president's tools.

We objected to the jury system; we were debarred from proper trial, as the law makes only burghers eligible for jury duty. Court records thus prove that a very small percentage of Boers are found guilty and a very large percentage of uitlanders are convicted. Nor was any Boer jury ever known to convict a Boer who had murdered a native.

We objected to the aliens expulsion act, by which a uitlander can be put over the border at the will of the president, without the right of appeal to a court of justice—a course open to the offending burgher. This law was obviously opposed to the British-Boer convention of 1884.

We objected to the prohibition of free speech; to the power vested in the president of suppressing any publication which, in his individual opinion, was opposed to good manners or subversive of order. He did not hesitate to exercise this despotic power toward newspapers which supported British interests, while newspapers which supported the Boer government were allowed to publish libelous articles and even to advocate atrocious crimes without interference.

We objected to the dishonesty and inefficiency of the Johannesburg police force. For the shooting of a British subject a policeman was recently released on $1,000 bail—less than the amount demanded from uitlanders in trivial cases.

We objected to public meetings act, which left discretionary power in the hands of policemen to suppress assemblages.

We objected to Johannesburg high death rate owing to the insanitation which the community was powerless to prevent under Boer maladministration.

We objected to being taxed to maintain schools in which Dutch was exclusively taught. A resolution introduced in the volksraad that no English should be allowed to be taught even in private schools was defeated by only one vote.

We objected to the Boers being exclusively allowed to carry firearms.

We objected to the non-protection of native labor, the Boers lying in wait to rob the natives of their earnings when the latter were on their way from the mines to their homes.

We objected to the maladministration of the liquor law. The main reason for the shortage of labor was that the natives were not in a fit state to work, a quarter of them being constantly incapacitated through drunkenness. Many of the accidents occurring in the mines were due to the same cause.

Finally, we objected to the prevalent official corruption and to the granting of concessions giving monopolies for the sale of supplies indispensable to the uitlanders. With the concessionaires government officials were generally associated in the great profit derived. In a recent railway concession it was proved in court that 21 out of the 25 members of the volksraad had received bribes.

If these facts are correct, is the South African republic a republic more than in name? I assert from personal knowledge that the facts are indisputable.


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# The Sunday School.

LESSON 7, FEBRUARY 18, 1900.

**Jesus at Jacob's Well.**

John iv:5-26.

Read John iii:22 to iv:45. Memory verses 11-14.

Golden Text: God is a Spirit: and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth.—John iv:24.

5. Then cometh he to a city of Samarie, which is called Sychar, near to the parcel of ground that Jacob gave to his son Joseph.

6. Now Jacob's well was there. Jesus therefore, being wearied with His journey, sat thus on the well: and it was about the sixth hour.

7. There cometh a woman of Samaria to draw water: Jesus saith unto her, Give me to drink.

8. (For His disciples were gone away unto the city to buy meat.)

9. Then saith the woman of Samaria unto Him. How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me, which am a woman of Samaria? for the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans.

10. Jesus answered and said unto her, If thou knewest the gift of God, and who it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink; thou wouldst have asked of him, and he would have given thee living water.

11. The woman saith unto Him, Sir, thou hast nothing to draw with, and the well is deep: from whence then hast thou that living water?

12. Art thou greater than our father Jacob, which gave us the well, and drank thereof himself, and his children, and his cattle?

13. Jesus answered and said unto her, Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again:

14. But whosoever drinketh of the water I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life.

15. The woman saith unto Him, Sir, give me this water, that I thirst not, neither come hither to draw.

16. Jesus saith unto her, Go, call thy husband, and come hither.

17. The woman answered and said, I have no husband. Jesus said unto her, Thou hast well said, I have no husband:

18. For thou hast had five husbands; and he whom thou now hast is not thy husband: in that saidst thou truly.

19. The woman saith unto Him, Sir, I percieve that thou art a prophet.

20. Our fathers worshiped in this mountain; and ye say, that in Jerusalem is the place where men ought to worship.

21. Jesus saith unto her, Woman, believe me, the hour cometh, when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father.

22. Ye worship ye know not what: we know what we worship; for salvation is of the Jews.

23. But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshipers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth: for the Father seeketh such to worship Him.

24. God is a Spirit: and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth.

25. The woman saith unto Him, I know that Messias cometh, which is called Christ: when He is come, He will tell us all things.

26. Jesus saith unto her, I that speak unto thee am he.

**The Lesson in Every-Day Life.**

And Jacob's well was there (v. 6.) No object in nature is more beautiful or more useful than a water source. To dig a well, to open a path to a spring, to pipe a stream to a fountain—these are among the most noble deeds of human life. Some people are like wells, and have much in them that is useful to their fellows, but it can only be gotten at with a long rope like that at Jacob's well. Some are like those water-soaked fields on Western prairies, where the horses find drink by stamping on them with their hard hoofs. Some are like generous springs with water trickling quietly over their green lips. Some are like great copious fountains flinging the sparkling flood high into the air. Some are as dry as an abandoned well in Texas, down into which I once let a bucket with a rope 100 feet long, only to dip up mud! Whatever else you are, don't be a dry well!

Jesus therefore, being wearied. And so the "divine man" also suffered fatigue. Well, without it, he would never have known the sweetness of rest, and no more would you and I. But full of blessings as hours of fatigue may be, they are dangerous too, and we must look out for the perils of physical prostration. It is through the shadows of these hours that the assassins of hope and joy steal upon us. Most people do not know what is the matter with them when they are tired. They think that the whole world is out of joint. The real trouble is in their own joints! I have seen men who always thought that the voices of their children were twice as loud, the coffee three times as weak, and the bread four times as heavy at night as in the morning. I wonder they never learn that tired eyes and ears see and hear double. Beware of the "tired hours," little Bill! Things are never anywhere near so dark and bad as they seem to you when you come home from a football game with your nose all bloody, your arms all bruised, and your legs and back aching so that you can hardly sit up at the table. Jesus was just as tired as you are, and, no doubt, things looked just as dark sometimes; but he was never cross, and he always knew that, when they got rested, they would look brighter.

How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me, which am a Samaritan woman? (v. 9.) How little she knew about him! He would as soon have drunk the water of a Samaritan well, or eaten the bread of a Samaritan oven, as to have sat down at the table of David or Solomon. And what is more and better, he would have been just as willing to give food and drink to a Samaritan as to have received them from one. This is a very different thing, mark you; for, while the most of us care very little whose arm we lean on when we are tired, we care a great deal about what tired people we give our arms to (the more is the shame). If you would eat the bread or drink the coffee of a negro or a Chinaman or an Indian when you are hungry or thirsty, you ought at least remember that "turn about is fair play." Jesus was consistent. He not only took the bread of publicans and sinners, but he paid them back in their own coin; yes, and gave a good deal more and better than he received.

Thou hast nothing to draw with (v. 11). Ay, there is the rub! The world, like a bountiful well, is full of good things, and so many people do not have the rope of money or brains or purpose with which to draw. I am not much of a political economist. The whole present system may be wrong, and need righting—I don't know. But there is one very simple way of getting things into better shape than they are now. Those of us who have ropes can lend them to those who have not. A helping hand is the longest rope in the world, and will reach the bottom of wells so deep that nothing else can touch them.

Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst (v. 14). One of the worst troubles of life is that we are all the time wanting to drink out of other people's wells. Little Joe would never take the trouble to learn his multiplication, and must forever be asking Tom, "How much is eleven times twelve?" Now suppose he should really once "get them into his own head." They would be a well of water "forever springing up." Did you ever notice how some people are always trotting to their neighbor for advice and sympathy and love? Many a time on the western frontiers I have seen people put an old barrel or two on a stone-boat, and drive eight or ten miles to a river to get a little water. This is a dull and dispiriting business compared with having a big fountain boiling up in your back yard. Jesus' theory of life was that, if a man would get love and hope and faith into his own heart, it would be his all the time. He would not then have to run around asking other people for theirs, for his own would spring up like a perennial fountain.—Charles Frederick Goss, D. D., in Sunday School Times.


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## HOW HE RESTRAINED HER.

"I will," she exclaimed; "I will not live with you another day!"

"You'll leave me, will you?" he calmly asked.

"Yes, I will."

"When?"

"Now—right off—this minute."

"You'll go away?"

"Yes, sir."

"I wouldn't if I were you."

"But I will, and I defy you to prevent me. I have suffered at your hands as long as I can put up with it."

"Oh, I shan't try to stop you," he quietly replied. "I'll simply report to the police that my wife has mysteriously disappeared. They'll want your description, and I will give it. You wear No. 7 shoes; you have an extra large mouth; you walk stiff in your knees; your nose turns up at the end; eyes rather on the squint; voice like a—"

"Wretch! you wouldn't dare do that!" she screamed.

"I certainly will, and the description will go in all the papers."

They glared at each other a moment in silence. Then it was plain to be seen that he had the dead wood on her.—Ohio State Journal.


**This Will Interest Many.**

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.


**Vest Floored by an Epithet.**

When a boy at Frankfort just starting out on his career of public speaking, Senator Vest penetrated the knobs of Franklin county, Kentucky. He was making a speech to a small crowd which had scattered about the stump on which he stood. The audience either sat or lolled back on the ground while he spoke. As he expressed it afterward, he thought he was playing the Old Harry with the opposite side, when, at the height of what he considered a splendid flight of oratory, some long, lean, lank, one-galused, shrill-voiced fellow rose from a lounging position about the middle of the group and said:

"Go it, my peckerwood!"

Vest's hair was very red, and he wore a blue suit. He was knocked clear off the stump and adjourned the meeting.—St. Louis Republican.

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1900.

**Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.**

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ROBINSON LOCKE ...............Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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**CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 172,000**

## JANUARY PREMIUMS.

John Beach, of Middleville, Mich., sent us a club of 145 names in January, which was the largest club received. The next largest was from J. M. Gaskill, Etna Green, Ind., 131 names. The third largest was from A. S. Creath, Greensburg, Ind., 114 names. A watch will be mailed each of the above addresses this week.

## PETTIGREW'S TREASON.

Freedom of speech is a right justly dear to every American. But what is "free speech?" There are some who reason so crudely as to imagine that any restraint whatever upon speech destroys its freedom. This is about as absurd as the idea of some European anarchistic immigrants, that as this is a "free" country, there should be no laws to prevent them doing exactly as they may please. The ideal of personal liberty and of free speech is that no man shall have his natural or political rights invaded, and that he shall not be allowed to invade those of others.

It is an abuse of the rights of free speech to malignantly and falsely attribute base and ignoble motives to those who may differ on questions of politics or of governmental policy. Senator Pettigrew certainly abused his privilege the other day in the Senate when he desired to have printed in the Congressional Record Aguinaldo's lying story of the origin and cause of the Filipino insurrection. This was first published in the Springfield, Mass., Republican, a bitter anti-expansionist sheet, and Pettigrew desired it repeated in the official report of the doings of Congress.

He was promptly opposed by Senators Hawley, Lodge and others, on the ground that the report was a palpable lie. It contains the assertion that Aguinaldo was treated as an ally by Admiral Dewey. Senator Lodge read the following letter:

> The statement of Emilio Aguinaldo, as recently published in the Springfield Republican, so far as it relates to me, is a tissue of falsehoods. I never promised, directly or indirectly, independence for the Filipinos. I never treated him as an ally, except to make use of him and the soldiers to assist me in my operations against the Spaniards. He never alluded to the word "independence" in any conversation with me or my officers.
> GEORGE DEWEY.

Pettigrew shrieked angrily that Aguinaldo's statements were true—thus implying that Admiral Dewey lied. This roused the wrath of Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, who told the South Dakota Populist that he is a "traitor who has been giving aid and comfort to the enemies of his country for months past." That is true. Pettigrew is a traitor. Gen. Lawton made the same assertion in his last letter home before his lamented death.

The American people believe in free speech, but they do not believe in making it a cover for treasonable talk such as that of Pettigrew. His insolence was strongly rebuked by other Senators, because it gives aid and comfort to the men who are endeavoring to maintain a baseless and wicked insurrection against our lawful authority.

## GOV. TAYLOR CATCHES STEP.

Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, is now doing what he should have done several days ago, instead of attempting to adjourn the legislature to a mountain village in southern Kentucky. He is appealing to the United States court against the injustice which the Democratic legislature is endeavoring to carry out. His petition takes the ground, first, that Taylor had a majority of the votes for governor, and that the state election board, composed of his political opponents, so decided; second, that any attempt of the Democratic legislature to unseat him is unconstitutional.

It is on these propositions the case will be decided. The case will open up a new line of discussion, for it is a question how far the national government has power to intervene in the affairs of a state government. The constitution declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every state in the Union a republican form of government." The situation created in Kentucky by the Goebel law is certainly not "a republican form of government." The will of the majority of the voters of the state is overridden by the Democratic legislature—and the Democratic majority therein was secured by unseating Republicans who were fairly elected over their Democratic competitors.

Governor Taylor should have appealed to the United States courts instead of to the President. The situation was not one calling for his interference, for the remedy lies in the judiciary, rather than in the executive branch of the government. The prevalent impression is that Gov. Taylor has acted hastily in several respects since the shooting of Goebel. He appears to have recovered his equipoise, and has "caught step" with law and order.

The secretary of the New York Reform association makes the statement that during the last 30 years mills and factories employing over 100,000 skilled workmen have been driven out of New York because taxes were not so heavy in other states. The same thing is often true of local taxation in cities—and examples may be found right here in Ohio.

Some small caliber Democratic editors are trying to make the shooting of Goebel a political conspiracy on the part of the Republican administration of Kentucky. These editors have but a small following, and their rantings are too contemptible to be even noticed.

## THE KENTUCKY SITUATION.

The death of Mr. Goebel on Saturday evening did not change the status of the struggle for control of the state administration of Kentucky. Mr. J. C. W. Beckham, the candidate for lieutenant governor on the Goebel ticket, was sworn in by the Democrats as governor, and the fight goes on.

From the early dispatches to-day, it looks as though both sides begin to realize that the situation may easily result in civil war and bloodshed, and that calm counsels will prevail. There is more of a disposition evinced to settle the trouble in the only legal way—through the courts, state and national.

The Democrats, it will be remembered, have appealed to the state courts, while Gov. Taylor has done the same thing in the United States courts. The infamous Goebel act being the law in Kentucky, it is to be expected that the state courts will affirm the title of Beckham to the governorship.

In the national court, it is presumed, the question will arose whether the Goebel law is consistent with a republican form of government—which means the rule of the majority. Under the constitution, the United States is required to guarantee "a republican form of government" to every state. There is no reasonable doubt that Taylor, the Republican candidate for governor, had a majority over Goebel, and that he was fairly elected. The Democratic state election board awarded him the office, and he was sworn in accordingly.

But the Goebel law—which was passed in order to enable Goebel to secure the governorship—allows the legislature to canvass the returns for governor and lieutenant governor, and to reject the entire vote of precincts, towns and counties on account of fraud. Charges of fraud were brought in contests for legislative seats against a number of Republican members. The Democratic majority unseated them, giving the places to their Democratic opponents.

Then the Democratic committee of the legislature reported in favor of ousting Taylor and the lieutenant governor, and seating Goebel and Beckham, by throwing out the votes of the counties whose Republican members of the legislature had been ousted. The Democratic majority in that body adopted the report. The question, then, is whether such proceedings are compatible with a republican form of government, and it is on this point that the United States court must pass, if the case comes to trial.

## PUERTO RICO'S TARIFF.

It has been agreed in committee to report a bill providing a tariffe for Puerto Rico of 25 per cent of the present tariff rates in the United States. As we understand the proposition, it simply extends the tariff law of the United States to that island with the proviso that there shall be a rebate of 75 per cent on duties on all goods imported into that island from the United States, and to add to the United States tariff law a similar proviso, granting a rebate of 75 per cent on duties on all goods imported into this country from Puerto Rico. If this be adopted, of course imports into that island from other countries will pay the same duties as they would at our home ports.

The decision of the committee takes the ground that Puerto Rico is a possession of the United States, not a part of this nation to which the uniform tariff clause and the personal guarantees of the constitution apply. It recognizes the principle that a government, like an individual or a corporation, may acquire real estate, which it may hold as a possession, but not necessarily an integral part of its own area.

This is as it should be. And Congress should enact a complete tariff law for Puerto Rico, simply copying the schedules of the present United States law without mentioning the latter. This will make it a special measure, enacted expressly for that island, and would not form a precedent for our other insular possessions. For it is wise to leave the hands of Congress entirely free to enact such a tariff as the conditions of our other colonies shall demand. Thus the individual interests of each possession will be the best served, and at the same time those of the continental mass of the Union be similarly conserved.

The grant in the constitution to Congress of absolute power in the control of the territory and other property of the United States can not be successfully assailed except on the hypothesis that the language of that clause does not mean what it plainly says. If any one, from partisan motives, disputes the right of Congress to deal with our insular possessions as it shall deem best for their interests and those of the Union itself, they will be compelled to prove their point—and this is, from the nature of the case, an impossibility.

## THE HELIOGRAPH IN WAR.

A gentleman of this city asks The Blade to explain what is meant by the phrase occurring with some/frequency in the South African dispatches, "by heliograph from Ladysmith," and other references of similar nature.

In his boyish days, did not this querist ever get into mischief by flashing the sun-rays into the eyes of passers-by? Well, if he did, he was heliographing.

The heliograph consists of a pair of mirrors, say five inches in diameter, arranged on a frame supported by a tripod. They are mounted so that they can be turned and set at any angle with each other and with the sun. The lower one is so set that the rays it reflects go in a straight line to the other station. The upper mirror reflects the rays of the sun to the lower one.

The system of signaling is the "dot and dash" Morse code, the same as is used in telegraphy. A quick flash represents a dot; a longer one, a dash. These are made by swinging the upper mirror. The observer, at the distant station, with a powerful field-glass, reads the signals to another, who writes down the message. All that is necessary is that the two stations shall be in sight of each other; and it is perfectly feasible in the clear atmosphere and with the brilliant sunlight of South Africa, to heliograph across thirty or forty miles of intervening country—in this case, occupied by the hostile Boers. And that is the way news comes out of Ladysmith.

General Schwan is making a most creditable record by his operations in Southern Luzon. It is noteworthy that in one of his last reports General Lawton warmly commended Schwan as an active and persevering officer.

Carnegie should present a traveling library to his friend Aguinaldo.

## OFFERS OF MEDIATION.

It has been less than two years since the offer of "mediation" in the Spanish war was made to the Washington government by the ministers of several European nations. The offer was declined with emphasis, and in as curt a manner as is compatible with the etiquette of diplomacy. The episode created indignation all over the United States. Our people understood that, having put our hand to the plow, we could not look back. Spain must relinquish Cuba; and as she had already refused to do that, there was but one thing to do—to compel her to do so at the point of the bayonet.

Notwithstanding this recent lesson of experience, there are a number of people in this country who are profoundly anxious to have the United States offer to mediate between Great Britain and the Boer republics. Meetings of sympathy with the Boers pass resolutions calling on the President to take such action. With all deference to those who deprecate the horrors of war, why should the United States meddle in this quarrel, which concerns her not at all? And do not these people show crass ignorance of the fitness of things, by proposing that the United States shall express its intense sympathy with one of the parties to the war, and then tender its friendly offices to the other contestant as a peacemaker?

The President has taken the right ground in declining to make any offer of the sort unless the good offices of the United States are requested by both parties to the conflict. Our position is one of absolute neutrality, and it is an offense against the proprieties for demagogues in congress to introduce and advocate resolutions which, by their own terms, express judgment on the case, and take sides—not for patriotic or humanitarian reasons, but to curry political favor with foreign-born American citizens who have brought their racial antipathies with them from Europe.

## THE TAYLER RESOLUTION.

The time is nearly at hand for the beginnings of civil government in the Philippines, to take the place of the military regime. The rebellion is nearly over. We shall have small, sporadic outbreaks here and there for a time, but nothing like organized resistance. The rebel government was broken up a couple of months ago. Its chief members are prisoners. Aguinaldo is a fugitive, hiding somewhere in the mountains.

Mr. Beveridge's great speech in the Senate, it will be remembered, was made in support of a resolution which he introduced, declaring our purpose to retain the Philippines permanently, and give their people good government on the American model. The speech of the eloquent Indianian met with approval all over the nation. The South if full of Democrats who approve the policy of expansion. The Pacific coast is an unit for it. The farmers of the great middle West support it. And the reception accorded the speech proved that the majority of the American people desire the retention of the Philippines.

On January 31, Representative Tayler, of Ohio, introduced in the House a resolution of the same tenor as that of Mr. Beveridge in the Senate. The Tayler resolution is as follows:

> That the Philippine Islands are territory belonging to the United States; that it is the intention of the United States to retain them as such and to establish and maintain such governmental control throughout the archipelago as their situation may demand.

Mr. Tayler is the Representative from the 18th district, in which is Canton. The President is therefore his constituent; and, more than this, there is a strong friendship, personal as well as political, between the two men. It may therefore be inferred that the above resolution expresses the views of President McKinley.

This resolution, or one embodying the same idea, will be adopted. The majority of both Senate and House believe in expansion. So the government will go upon record, and then the next step will be, as indicated above, to evolve a system of civil government, and put it into operation in the Philippines as soon as circumstances may warrant.

## SENATOR M'LAURIN'S SPEECH.

Senator J. L. McLaurin, of South Carolina, is a Democrat of the straitest sect, but he does not sympathize with the "aunties." He rightly considers that it is good politics to do what is best for the country under existing conditions, rather than to adhere to some theoretical dictum, irrespective of the harm it may do. The senator recently made a speech in New York city on "The South and the Open Door to the Pacific." His line of argument is fully developed in this extract:

> The South can not stand still and conservatively oppose commercial expansion. To do so means to go backward toward the ruinous conditions of thirty years ago. The unexpected and unintentional acquisition of the Philippines is to mark an epoch in the history of this country. The world's conflict in the East at this time is in reality the outgrowth of commercial competition. It is a question of markets and market-places.
>
> The loss of our Chinese trade would be a calamity to the American farmer and manufacturer. It seems to me that our best interests would be conserved by the maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese Empire, and in this effect self-interests make England and Japan our allies.
>
> The South is peculiarly interested in our Asiatic markets. From the Orient comes a continually increasing demand for raw and manufactured cotton. The outlet there for our surplus products seems almost limitless. In China to-day the most popular cotton products come from Southern mills. Southern manufacturers have not yet reached more than one-thirtieth of the population of China. It is of inestimable importance to the entire South that this trade should be developed, held and protected. With millions of capital invested in Southern factories dependent as they are upon the markets of the Orient, the representative from the South who opposes commercial expansion with all its results and responsibilities is blinded to the true interests of his section and wedded to a mere political sentiment.

A year ago, Senator McLaurin took the same view as Bryan, Hoar, Atkinson, and the remainder of that crew of reactionaries. But he frankly says that he had not given the matter any study. He took it up in earnest, and the more he examined into it the more he was convinced that we should retain the Philippines and push our trade in the teeming Orient.

He did not made a theoretical study of the question. He consulted the active men who are the brains of the new South—the men who are building cotton mills, opening mines, constructing furnaces and iron mills, building new railroads, and developing all the resources of the old South, which have hitherto lain dormant and unimproved. And he realizes that it is folly to sacrifice the material interests of the South and her inhabitants—yes, of the nation and the American people—to outworn, petty political theories, which, if put in practice, would hamper growth and retard advancement.

## THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY

It is now stated from Washington that negotiations have been completed between the governments of the United States and of Great Britain for the abrogation of the clauses of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which stood in the way of the construction of the Nicaragua canal by this government, and its complete control by the United States.

That famous treaty was negotiated at Washington in April, 1850, by Hon. John M. Clayton, Secretary of State under President Taylor, and Sir Edward Bulwer, the British minister to the United States. It covered a number of subjects, but the clauses in question provided that neither the United States nor Great Britain should attempt to control a canal across Nicaragua; that the canal, if constructed, should be absolutely neutral, and guaranteed encouragement to all lines of inter-oceanic communication.

There was also another proviso, by which the United States recognized the right of certain British companies which had wood-cutting concessions in the mahogany forests of Honduras; but the treaty also contained the proviso that neither country should ever occupy, colonize or exercise dominion over any part of Central America. But in 1862, when we were fully occupied with the civil war, Great Britain erected British Honduras into a colony under the name of Balize. In 1882, when James G. Blaine was Secretary of State, this government intimated to Great Britain that, on this ground, the United States no longer considered the treaty as binding. The retirement of Mr. Blaine from the cabinet soon occurred, and no further steps were taken. The exact language of the clause in question is this—and it is to be remembered that Honduras is part of Central America:

> The governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America.

The violation of this clause by Great Britain is clear. Not only did she erect a colony in part of Honduras, but she seized and fortified the Mosquito coast. Though the Garfield and Harrison administrations regarded the treaty as null and void, Great Britain has never given assent to this view.

It is better, of course, to settle such a difference by pleasant means; and so negotiations were begun a year ago for the formal abrogation of the clauses in question. These negotiations have now been successful. Great Britain agrees to relinquish all claims respecting a direct control of the Nicaragua canal. This leaves the United States a free hand in the construction, fortification and control of the needed waterway between the two oceans.

## TRUSTS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

While Bryan is careering around the country declaiming vague generalities against the trusts, and carefully avoiding any statement of how he would overcome their admitted evils, various members in both House and Senate at Washington, of both political parties, are laboring earnestly to devise some plan of national control, whereby these evils may be remedied.

The difficulties in the way of national legislation are well known. The fundamental one is the lack of power to cope with them. The constitution limits the control of Congress to interstate and foreign trade. Therefore, to the states is reserved the chartering of corporations and the regulation of commerce within their own borders. Either we must have action by all the state legislatures, or a constitutional amendment granting the necessary power to Congress.

The House judiciary committee has a number of bills pending, but there seem to be grave objections to most of them. Chairman Ray, discussing the subject, declares that the situation "demands an amendment to the Constitution which will give the government jurisdiction over combination in states. At present Federal jurisdiction extends only over the territories, and the government has not even the power to control interstate violations against illegal combinations."

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Post says sentiment in the judiciary committee is crystalizing in favor of the adoption of a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution. Both on account of its brevity and because it would leave the whole matter in the hands of Congress, the following is regarded with most favor:

> Congress shall have the power to define trusts, and to regulate, control or prohibit the same within any state, territory, district or any other place subject to its jurisdiction.

But will the legislatures of 34 states (the required three-fourths) adopt an amendment which curtails the powers of the state? A few years ago, such a grant of power to the national government would have been deemed dangerous "centralization," and would have been opposed biterly, especially by the old state rights Democrats. Will they adhere to their old theories, and prevent a satisfactory solution of the whole matter?

## A GOOD SYMPTOM.

Western railway officials are remarking that the farmers are not shipping their grain to market as promptly as has been the case heretofore. This is a cheering evidence of personal prosperity among the farmers. They are not obliged to rush their grain off to market in order to get money to meet expenses. They have money, and hence leave their grain in the garner until the market suits them.

We doubt whether Mr. Bryan enjoys this spectacle of ease in the farming community, but the sturdy agriculturists are not caring very much these days about Bryan. The fallacy of his silver argument is now clear to them. The evils he declared were to come upon us because of the gold standard have not come, and even a Populist can see that they were mere bogies—figments of Bryan's mind, without any basis. And it is a good symptom that the western people have found Mr. Bryan out.

Cuba has now a population of 1,592,840, which is some 60,000 less than when the Spanish census was taken in 1887. Allowing for the increase of population since then, fully 100,000 Cubans fell victims to war and the inhuman reconcentrado policy of the fiend Weyler.

Puerto Rico's census shows a population of 957,679, with a density equal to that of Massachusetts. There is no room there for laboring men, but there is need of men with money to develop the island's resources.

## CAUSES OF BOER WAR.

We have received a large number of letters recently asking questions about the causes of the war in South Africa. We have accordingly prepared a careful article, printed on the first page of today's issue, under the heading, "Causes of the Boer war."

We have no prejudice against either side, nor do we lean to either. The quarrel is one with which neither the United States government nor our people have anything to do. We believe this article gives an absolutely fair statement. The history of South Africa before the discovery of the Rand gold field has nothing whatever to do with the present conflict, hence we have said nothing about it.

Elsewhere we reprint, from the Outlook, an interview with John Hays Hammond, an eminent American mining engineer in the employ of the two largest gold mining companies in South Africa. It gives a number of facts not hitherto in print.

This is another instance of the value of The Blade to its readers—even if they take a daily newspaper also. There are many times when a man loses the connection in important news. The Blade always takes pains to make such things clear. Our readers have only to ask for the facts to be informed of them.

## SALOONS POOR LOAFING PLACES

One of the employes of the Cincinnati Northern railroad was struck on the head by another employe at Van Wert, the other day, and severely wounded, losing the sight of one eye. The affair occurred in a saloon. Immediately the officials of the road posted an order to the effect that any employe who enters or loafs in, or around a saloon, whether he drinks to excess or not, will be dismissed from the service of the road.

There is a practical temperance lesson and it should have the effect. Employes of firms or corporations are more and more finding out that they cannot frequent saloons and hold their jobs. The time is coming when such an order will be in general force. A saloon is a mighty poor loafing place and this fact is becoming generally recognized.

Shipbuilders say the trans-Pacific liner of the future will be 1,000 feet long. That ocean is to be the world's commercial highway before the end of the coming century.

## COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

**The Boer War.**

Up to the present there has been no change in the story of British reverses in the South African war. Much was expected from the advent of General Buller at the front, but thus far he has not been able to make any progress in the direction of relieving Ladysmith. The Boers have shown themselves the masters of the situation as far as the present campaign is concerned. What the result will be when Roberts and Kitchener develop their plans remains to be seen. There is, as might be expected, no intention on the part of the British government to withdraw from the contest or to slacken in the prosecution of it. This was made plain in the Queen's speech on Tuesday, and is emphasized by the remarkable declaration made by the Under Secretary of State for War as to the size of the force now either in or destined for South Africa. He said that Great Britain will have in South Africa in a fortnight 213,000 troops, of whom 180,000 are regulars, and 452 guns. The bulk of these are now there, though a large number of them have not yet been in action. These surprising figures indicate that the force sent to South Africa is the largest ever put in the field by the United Kingdom—a fact which suggests certain reflections upon the fighting qualities and strategic skill of the men opposed to them.

**Finances for January.**

Government accounts for the month of January continue the favorable showing made for the preceding month. The Treasury receipts amounted to $48,012,164, an increase of over $1,200,000 as compared with the preceding month and of over $6,200,000 as compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year. Of the total receipts those from customs showed the largest gain as compared with a year ago, the amount of increase being about double that shown in the case of internal revenue. The expenditures for the month amounted to $39,189,096. This represented a decrease of over $11,900,000 as compared with January, 1899. The heaviest item of decrease is one of about $9,300,000 in the expenditures for the War department. There was a decrease of about $4,000,000 in the payments on account of interest and an increase of about $1,220,000 in the civil and miscellaneous expenditures. The other changes were small in amount. On the face of this showing there was an excess of receipts over expenditures amounting to over $8,800,000. This is well above the average for the portion of the fiscal year which has already elapsed.

**The Philippine Report.**

The first volume of the Philippine commission's report, just transmitted to Congress, is new only insofar as it goes into the details of explanation. The general conclusions and recommendations of the commission were known long ago. But it is all interesting and will doubtless be most valuable to Congress in its work of devising a form of government for the archipelago.

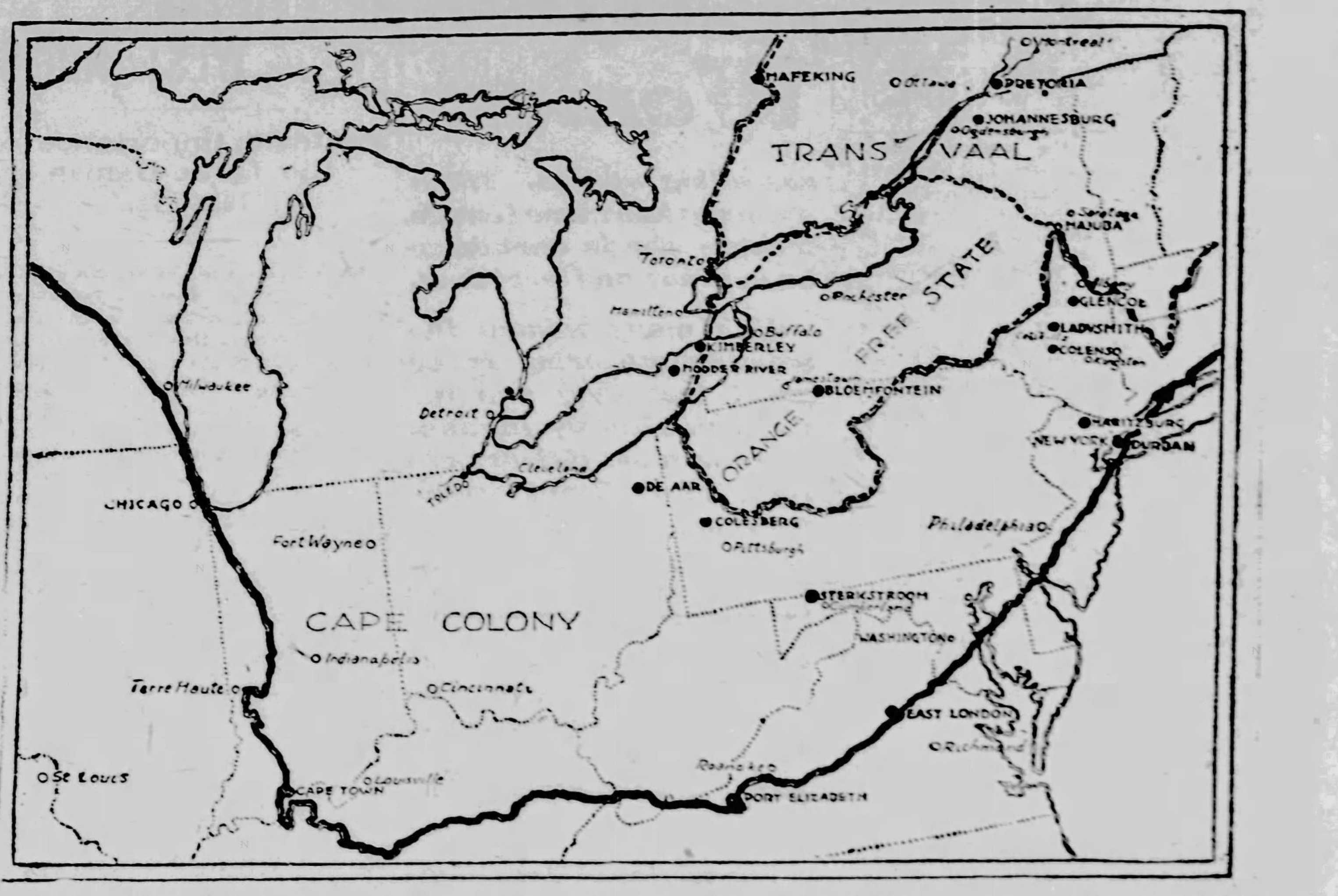
Reiterating their conviction that the United States cannot withdraw from the islands and is in duty bound to provide and maintain a government, the commissioners propose a system which is distinguished by having the approval of Jefferson in the territorial organization of Louisiana in 1803 and yet is practically the same as that intended by the administration for the Philippines ever since it became apparent that the United States would have to assume sovereignty. This includes local self-government by the natives, supported and held in check by an insular government provided by appointment from a number of Americans skilled, each in the branch of government to which he is assigned.

The commission happily lays particular stress on the necessity of a rigid merit system in the appointment to place and recommends the creation of a civil service commission for the purpose of examining and alloting for appointment and promotion the Filipinos who desire to enter the public service. As nearly all the offices would be open to the natives, there would be exceptional opportunity for ambitious and competent natives to learn and, having learned, to come into the government of their own.

**Pan-American Congress.**

To all appearances the prospects for the holding of a second Pan-American Congress are of the best. The secretary of state has received assurances from all the South American countries which have diplomatic representatives in Washington of their willingness to further President McKinley's plan to reconvene the Congress of American Nations. The suggestion has been made that the congress be held at the City of Mexico this time instead of at Washington, where the first one met. The date for the holding of the congress has not yet been fixed, and it may take some time to agree upon a date that will be convenient to the participating countries. The plans for the discussions before the congress are of a far-reaching kind. The United States government intends, it is understood, to forward earnestly the project for the establishment of an international bank; to urge measures to simplify the customs practices of the various nations; to endeavor to secure the universal acceptance of the system of commercial nomenclature, and, perhaps, to push the construction of the proposed intercontinental railway. Other projects to be brought before the congress involve the adoption of a universal arbitration scheme and of a uniform set of extradition laws and treaties. The plan is an ambitious one, but there can be no progress without brave endeavor.

## EXTENT OF SOUTH AFRICAN WAR FIELD.




A graphic illustration of the great scope of the war operations is afforded by superimposing South Africa upon the United States, with Durban placed at New York. On this basis Cape Town is in Southern Indiana, Pretoria just over the line in Canada, and Mafeking fairly lost in the wilds far north of Toronto.—New York Herald.

**Puerto Rico.**

As the matter is more carefully considered in Congress, there seems to be change in opinion as to the proper form of government for Puerto Rico. It was thought at first that the island should be converted into a territory, but the amendments made to Senator Foraker's bill point to its conversion into a colony. These amendments strike out the section extending the constitution over the Puerto Ricans. The question of the extension of the tariff and internal revenue laws has been postponed. The insular legislature is to be composed of two houses. The members of the upper chamber are to be appointed by the President, and the members of the lower are to be elected by the qualified voters. The reason for this change of attitude is said to be the disturbed condition of the island, and the conviction that the people are not yet prepared for a territorial government.

**Breaking the Record.**

The engagements of steamer passage to Europe for next summer already break the record, and they are being made at higher rates than for years. The withdrawal of a number of Atlantic liners to be used as troop-ships by Great Britain gives the opportunity for this, but it is a short-sighted policy on the part of the steamship companies. As a matter of fact, transportation across the water ought not to cost as much this year as it did last. The very fact that there will be more travel should decrease, rather than increase the fare.

**In the Sulus.**

The Philippine correspondent of the New York Evening Post speaks very hopefully of the prospects in Mindanao and the Sulu islands. He says: "America already after only seven months of occupation in the Sulu land, holds a position, a power, and an influence which Spain failed to secure during 250 years of experience. That position can be held and strengthened by honest and tactful administration." He add that matters start off auspiciously in Mindanao also. The natives there have not been kept informed of the treasonable talk of Hoar, Boutwell and Pettigrew, as were the Tagals in Luzon. And there's the difference.

**More Shoddy.**

According to the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, the high price of wool is going to result in an increase in the manufacture of shoddy. Though the times are good, there are hundreds of thousands of men who are saving the money they make in this era of prosperity, and are content to wear cheap clothing. There will never come a time when cheap goods will fail to find a market.

**Effect of the Boer War.**

Russell Sage is a very shrewd individual, and his opinions on financial matters are received with respect by all interested therein. The Wall Street Journal gives an interview with him on the effect of the Boer war on our finances, in which he says:

"The Boer was is emphasizing the increasing independent position of this country in the money markets of the world. The longer the Boer war continues the more benefit this country will receive. Continental banking houses are among the best borrowers now in our market, which, of course, is quite natural so long as this is the cheapest market.

"I look for a steady money market with a legitimate and substantial business demand for some time to come. The stock market seems to be in a healthy condition and with the general business of the country prosperous I am inclined to be moderately bullish on the situation. It is hardly possible that we will have any rapid advances, but the market should continue strong and in a healthy condition for several months."

**Frederick's Ransom.**

A petiton has been presented to Congress to reimburse the town of Frederick, Md., for the ransom paid Gen. Early in 1864. He demanded $200,000, under penalty of having the town burned, in retaliation for losses inflicted by Union forces in the valley of Virginia. The money was paid, and the bonded debt still remains. It is an interesting question whether the claim should be paid by the government.

## THE "BONAPARTE TREES" IN NEW YORK CITY.

In 1814 the Khedive of Egypt sent to Napoleon Bonaparte, as imperial tribute, 400 African cypress trees that were to be planted in the garden of the Tuileries. Twenty-four of these cypress trees stand in the segment of a circle about the northeast corner of St. Nicholas avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street, says the New York Mail and Express. The afternoon sun throws their shadow across the back yards of a row of houses. About their roots are the ash heaps, the weeds and battered tin cans and the other sordid debris of a city vacant lot.

The land where the trees stand was formerly part of the old Jumel estate. In 1815 Stephen Jumel was a merchant prince of New York. He owned a fleet of clipper ships that were kept busy bringing to this port the silks and brandies of France. When Napoleon surrendered himself to the English, after Waterloo, M. Jumel was filled with indignation. It became his highest ambition to go to Havre with an American clipper ship, and, by bribes or by force, to take Napoleon away from the guards which the allies had placed about him. Out of his trading fleet M. Jumel selected the Eliza as the one most fitted to become the temporary home of him who had been Emperor. The Eliza took M. Jumel to Havre. He communicated with Napoleon, who, to the surprise and grief of the merchant, declined to enter into the scheme. It did not consort, he said, with the dignity of Napoleon I. to run away with a Yankee clipper from the consequences of his defeat. It does not appear from the traditions of the guard kept over Napoleon on the one hand or the other, just how the escape was to be brought about. It is just possible that the certainty of failure had much to do with the great captive's concern for his dignity.

M. Jumel remained in Paris for several months, and in the course of time heard of the 400 young cypress trees that had been sent to Napoleon by the Khedive and were piled up in the gardens of the Tuileries. They had not even been unpacked from the bales in which they were gathered, and the roots of each tree were still incased in clumps of the soil from which they had been lifted.

The moment attention was called to their existence there arose a great clamor for their immediate destruction, along with all else that tended to remind France of the degradation which Napoleon had brought upon her. Louis XVIII. himself became interested in their disposition. The "sometime" Comte de Provence, in his newly assumed royal dignity, evolved the scheme of building a great bonfire symbolic of the end of France's effort to stretch her rule over all the three continents. M. Jumel suggested that he was willing to pay for them. In a very short time the impoverished government gave up its plan for a symbolic bonfire, and the cypress trees were sold to M. Jumel. They were brought to this country and safely planted near the gateway of the great Jumel place. They were arranged as a hedge about a circular fishpond. The pond itself had to be filled up after it had existed for only a year, because it was found to breed malaria. The trees were planted very close together and many of them died for want of room in which to grow. When the city streets were cut through a great many of the cypresses were destroyed.

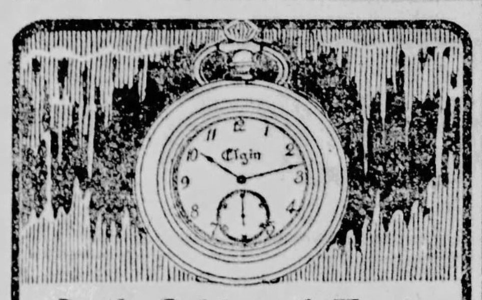
At the time when Central Park was first laid out a futile effort was made to transplant some of the trees in the new pleasure ground. Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, who lives in the old Jumel house, now known as Earle Cliff, advocates another attempt to remove the trees to the Park, or to the new Botanical Garden, or at least an effort to obtain rooted slips from them. The few trees that are left are growing sturdily in their present home. Every summer they put on a thick, dark dress of fir-like needles, and do their somber best to impress beholders with the glory that once was theirs.

## LORD BYRON'S SWORD NOW OWNED IN CHICAGO.

What is considered by many to be the most priceless relic of Lord Byron, the sword which he carried through Greece when that country was struggling against the Turks for independence in the early part of the century, hangs from a polished board in the library of Mrs. Henry W. King, 151 Rush street. It is the same sword which the poet-liberator carried while in command of a band of Suliotes in the vicinity of Missolonghi. It was brought to America by Colonel J. P. Miller, a resident of Vermont, says the Chicago Tribune.

Colonel Miller went to Greece in 1824 as a volunteer in the Greek army, and after the seige and battle of Missolonghi, in April, 1826, he returned to Vermont and lectured through New York and the New England states for the cause of the Greeks. At the solicitation of the Boston and New York Greek committees he went to Greece a second time as their general agent and distributed several cargoes of provisions and clothing donated for the suffering Greeks, returning to Montpelier, Vt., in 1827. His statement about the sword is as follows: "Lord Byron gave the sword to a young Greek named Loukas, a captain in his legion, who afterward was shot dead in a sortie from the Acropolis at Athens, and being found with this sword knotted around his wrist was carried into the fortress. When the sword and his clothing were sold for the benefit of his sisters by the British consul at Poros, Greece, I was present at the sale, purchased the sword, and brought it home on my second return from Greece. I loaned it to Mr. Castanis, a native Greek lecturer, by whom it was carried back to Greece."

Abijah Keith, who was the husband of Sarah Miller Keith, in 1885 wrote the following account of its recovery by himself upon one of his trips to Europe: "Mrs. Keith and myself visited Greece in 1853, and learning the whereabouts of Mr. Castanis at the island of Syra, Greece, through our United States consul, Mr. Evangelides, recovered the sword. Afterward, while at Athens, Mr. George Finlay, the eminent Scotch philhellene, who knew Lord Byron well, and also Colonel Miller and Dr. S. G. Howe, called upon us, and during the conversation asked what had become of the Byron sword. We told him that we had it with us, having recently found the same at the island of Syra; and, on examination, he identified the sword and gave us the following certificate, which was printed in 1860 in Colonel Miller's biography in Thompson's 'History of Montpelier, Vt.,' the original certificate being lost in the great Chicago fire, 1871: 'Mr. and Mrs. Keith have just shown me the sword which Colonel Miller purchased at Poros, at the sale of the effects of Captain Loukas. This sword I have seen in Lord Byron's possession before he gave it to Loukas, and I was present at Poros when it was sold. George Finlay, Athens, Jan. 17, 1853.' "




## Both Cold and Heat,

in refrigerating rooms and ovens, are used in testing

**ELGIN**
**Ruby Jeweled Watches,**

and they are required to stand both heat and cold without varying in their time telling before they are placed upon the market. All jewelers sell **The Elgin.** Ask yours why it is the best watch.

*An Elgin watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.*

Our new booklet, "The Ways of a Watch" is sent free on request.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.

## Publishers' Column.

**PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.**

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

**NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.**

**It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.**

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

**Prices.**

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 dozen teaspoons | $1.25 |
| ½ dozen teaspoons | .85 |
| 1 dozen tablespoons or forks | 2.35 |
| ½ dozen tablespoons or forks | 1.35 |
| 1 dozen dessert spoons or forks | 2.00 |
| ½ dozen dessert spoons or forks | 1.15 |
| ½ dozen table knives | 2.25 |
| 1 dozen table knives | 4.25 |

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

## WANTED.

The complete address of C. J. Hudgin, Geneva, who remitted us 25c, but failed to give state.

David Thomas—who remitted $1.00.

S. A. Saws, Parkersburg, who remitted $1.00.

Scott Winfield Tipton, who remitted $1.25.

Address THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

## CUT PAPER PATTERNS,
## READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

**1417—Deborah Frock.**

Sizes for 2 and 4 years. An excellent pattern for a little frock is here portrayed. The skirt which is full both back and front is set on a short round yoke. The yoke may be of all-over embroidery, lace tucking or of insertion and tucking. Light-weight woolens, silk or cotton fab-

rics may be used for this model. When made of wool the yoke may be of the same material finished with featherstitching, or bands of flat trimming. The frock reaches just to the knees and is finished with a deep hem; a few tucks just above the hem are quite effective, as well as useful, as they may be let out at any time.

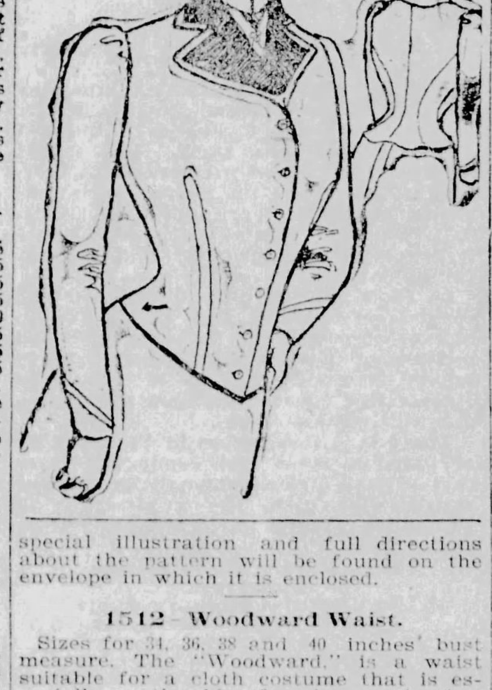
**1723—Lina Drawers.**

Sizes, medium and large. Very wide drawers continue to be worn, but many women prefer the plain design to the unnecessary bulk of the umbrella model. A very pretty pattern for the plain wide variety is furnished in the "Lina." They

are cut with a graduated yoke that is slightly fulled in the back. Elaborate puffing and ruffling are no longer in vogue for trimming. The prettiest lingerie carries only a few fine tucks and a dainty frill of lace or embroidery.

**1523—Travers Jacket.**

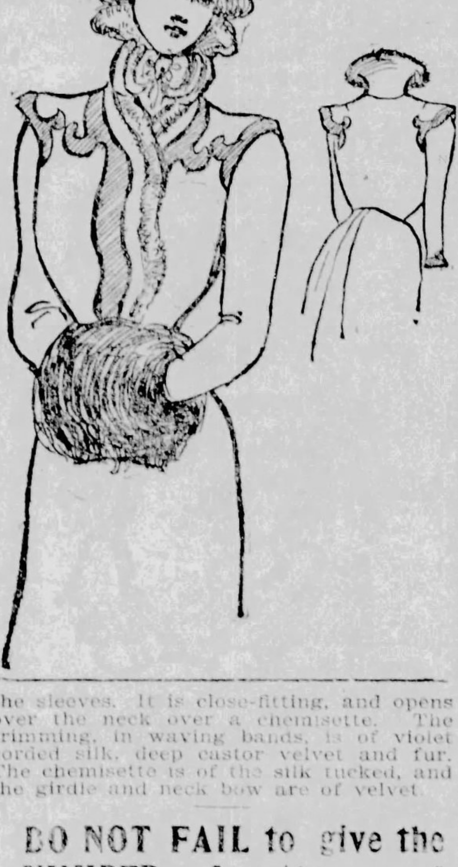
Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. The Travers is one of the smartest of the new short jackets. It fits plain and tight in the back and over the bust, and has but a single dart in the front, which leaves it a little loose-fitting at the waist line. It buttons straight up in front, without fly front or reefer effect, and is finished at the neck with conventional tailor collar and lapels. Its chief novelty lies in its being cut longer in front than in the back, a new cut, which tailors insist will have a great go this spring. A



special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

**1512—Woodward Waist.**

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches' bust measure. The "Woodward," is a waist suitable for a cloth costume that is especially noticeable for its novel trimming of silk, velvet and fur. As illustrated, it is of castor broadcloth, cut with the shoulders projecting in bretells over



the sleeves. It is close-fitting, and opens over the neck over a chemisette. The trimming, in waving bands, is of violet corded silk, deep castor velvet and fur. The chemisette is of the silk tucked, and the girdle and neck bow are of velvet.

**DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.**

**1735—Babies' Loose Slip.**

Infants' size. The babies' loose slip is one of the most useful little garments of an entire layette. One of the best as well as one of the simplest ways of cutting such a tiny frock is without shoulder seams, having the upper part of the

sleeves extend up to the neckband. The neck and lower edge of the sleeves are drawn in on a gathering string. French and outing flannel are sufficiently light weight to make comfortable little slips.

## FILIPINO CURIOS FOR NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The request which Secretary Root some time ago forwarded to General Otis for the preservation and shipment to this country of articles of various sorts that would be illustrative of the present war in the Philippines and interesting as relics and curios, for exhibition in the national museum here in Washington, has met with an enthusiastic reception among officers and men throughout the islands. Reports received at the war department, state that immediately on receipt of Secretary Root's letter General Otis issued a circular to the army, directing the commanders in various places and staff officers as well as all persons connected with the military establishment throughout the islands, to turn over for transportation to the chief quartermaster at Manila any article which they happen to have, or might hereafter secure which they thought would be suitable to send to Washington as a curiosity.

Among articles which have been selected to send to this country to be placed in the national museum and form an exhibit comparable to that which has been turned in by our soldiers in Cuba are a number of the gas pipe and bamboo cannon wrapped with telegraph wire, which the Filipinos undertook to use in North Luzon. There are also a great many old documents, various kinds of weapons, a curious assortment of native clothing, the various flags of the Filipinos, copies of the insurgents' newspapers, proclamations signed by Aguinaldo, and a great variety of Spanish and Filipino curiosities, which will be regarded with a great deal of interest in this country.

**Spreading Happiness.**

"I have but one rule that I follow absolutely in this life, and that is to make other people as happy as possible."

"Well," she replied, "you ought to be gratified, then, at what I heard a young lady say the other day."

"What was that?"

"She said that whenever she saw you dancing she had to laugh."—Chicago Times-Herald.

**Big Steel Plant Burned.**

Bellaire, O., Jan. 31.—The electric plant and laboratories of the Bellaire Steel works, owned by the National Steel Co., were destroyed by fire Tuesday, entailing a loss of $100,000. Two thousand men are thrown out of employment temporarily.

# ONE YEAR'S WAR IN LUZON.

Sunday, February 4, was the first anniversary of the commencement of the Philippine insurrection. The American troops in Luzon were confined to the city of Manila, and a detachment lay off the City of Iloilo, cooped up on transports, awaiting the word which would enable them to take possession in spite of the resistance armed natives were expected to make. To-day the insurgent army which encompassed the American troops in Manila is disintegrated, and its remnants are now being vigorously pushed in the several sections of the island of Luzon; American troops hold Iloilo, Negros, Cebu, and points in Mindanao, and are peacefully occupying ports in the Sulu archipelago, and confidence is expressed by officials of the administration that the natives will soon grow tired of the guerilla warfare which they will now find it necessary to maintain.

When the insurrection was precipitated by the killing of a Filipino by an American sentry, General Otis had an effective force of 14,000 officers and men, 3,000 of whom constituted a provost guard necessary to preserve order within Manila and prevent the known intention of the secret hostile organizations in the city to burn and sack it when our troops were engaged on the line of defenses. Including all the volunteers who were entitled to discharge, there were not more than 11,000 men available to engage the insurgent army—which was two or three times that number, well armed and equipped, and included many of the native troops formerly comprised in the Spanish army—and to occupy and hold positions in a comparatively unknown country, densely populated by inhabitants speaking in the main an unknown language. The small American force was able, however, to drive the insurgent troops from the intrenchments which they had constructed around Manila and to maintain the outposts established until reinforcements arrived, when the operations were extended into the interior. General Otis has to-day under his command a total force of 61,842 officers and men, most of whom are in the Island of Luzon.

When the American advance began last October General Otis' lines extended from Manila to Laguna de Bay and included considerable parts of the Provinces of Cavite, Laguna and Morong to the south and east of Manila, and the southern parts of Bulacan and Pampanga, dividing the insurgent forces into two widely separated parts. The campaign which began with the commencement of the dry season, demolished Aguinaldo's so-called government and destroyed his army, and to-day is either killed or in hiding without any considerable following.

From now on it will be the duty of the American troops in Luzon to pursue guerilla bands, which will operate as long as they can obtain ammunition and support from the country. Fighting by an organized army is no longer possible. Such of the insurgent troops as have held together are now being scattered by the American forces operating in the southern provinces. Expeditions in northern Luzon are being constantly sent out to engage guerilla forces and to prevent the organization of any additional bodies of men, and the operation of these expeditions have thus far been successful.

The condition in Luzon is such that General Otis has deemed it advisable to establish rough military districts. The territory between Manila and the Gulf of Lingayen has been placed under the command of Major General MacArthur. Brigadier General Young is in command of the western coast of Luzon, from the Gulf of Lingayen northward, and Colonel Charles C. Hood, commanding the Sixteenth infantry, is in command of the great tobacco region of northern Luzon, comprising the Cagayan Valley. Troops have been stationed at strategic points along the Cagayan river, and, in fact, throughout the northern section of the island, and it is expected that permanent garrisons will be stationed at important towns throughout the islands to preserve the peace. In the extreme southern provinces a brigade under the command of Brigadier General Kobbe has been stationed, which is under orders to preserve the peace at the hemp ports and prevent the entrance therein of arms and ammunition for the insurgents.

Rear Admiral Watson, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, has been vigorously co-operating with Major General Otis to prevent the entrance of munitions of war and other supplies to the insurgent forces.

Notwithstanding the apparent inability of the insurgents to remain in their trenches and face the American troops, they are able by some means to raise money, as shown by the style in which the Filipino junta lives in Hong Kong. This junta is still being sharply watched by American agents in Hong Kong, and such information concerning filibustering expeditions as is obtained is at once communicated to Admiral Watson, who takes appropriate action.

A civil government has been established by General Otis in the Island of Negros, but the peace of that island is frequently disturbed by the incursion of what he terms "robber bands," who are undoubtedly insurgents, probably under the leadership of Aguinaldo's lieutenants. General Hughes, in the Island of Panay, is also operating against insurgents, and disturbances exist at other points.

Thanks to the arrangements made by General Bates with the Sultan of the Sulu Archipelago, the islands under the control of that potentate are not in rebellion against the United States. Mindanao furnishes a fruitful field of trouble, though apparently there is little, if any, trouble there now. Appreciating the tact displayed by General Bates in dealing with the sultan of the Sulus, General Otis has placed him in command of a military division, comprising Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago, and he has been given specific instructions to deal carefully with the inhabitants of Mindanao and to avoid trouble by the pursuance of such conciliatory measures as may seem advisable.

Administration officials are confident that as soon as the natives begin to understand the friendly purposes of the United States the sentiment against Americans will change, and a new era for the Philippines and the Filipinos will begin. It is proposed by the President to carry out the recommendations made by the Philippine commission, and which are embodied in their final report, and these probably will be put into operation by a new commission, which the President contemplates sending to Manila.

## THE GOVERNORS.

New York, Feb. 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

General orders issued by Maj.-Gen. Otis relative to the establishment of civil government and for the opening of ports in the Philippines to trade, have just been received by the war department. Brig.-Gen. S. B. H. Young is now serving as military governor of Northwestern Luzon, west of the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela and Nueva Vizcaya, which are under the command of Col. C. C. Hood, of the Sixteenth infantry. Those provinces within Gen. Young's command are Abra, Bontoc, Benguet, Lepanto, Ilocos, North and South, and Union, and his headquarters are established in Vigan. The troops at his disposal are the Third cavalry and the Thirty-third infantry, which have established permanent stations at San Fernando, Vigan and Laoag, with outposts and sub-posts for the protection of the inhabitants and the administration of public affairs.

After the appointment of Gen. Young, Gen. Otis issued an order declaring Dagupan, San Fernando de la Union, Vigan, Laoag and Aparri open for trade under coasting trade regulations. Gen. Otis also issued an order at the same time declaring that trade with the ports of the Sulu archipelago, with those of Zamboanga, Cottabatto and Davao, of the island of Zamboanga, Mindanao, island of Jolo, Siassi and island of Saissi were declared to be open ports for the time being.

## OPENING HEMP PORTS.

Washington, Feb. 3.—General Otis' latest report of military operations in the Philippines shows that rapid progress is being made in opening up the hemp ports in the islands south of Luzon. Colonel Kobbe, in command of an expedition into the islands of Samear and Leyte, adjoining Luzon on the southeast, reports the capture of three of the most important towns in the islands, and of large quantities of hemp at these points. General Otis' cablegram, received at the war department to-day, is as follows:

Manila, Feb. 3.—Kobbe reports from Cebu, of the occupation by the troops of Calbayoc and Catbalogan in Samear, and Tacloban, in Leyte; opposition at these three points. Insurgents endeavored to burn Calbayoc and Catbalogan, without success, except very slight destruction in last named town, when the fire was put out by the troops from this point. Kobbe drove the insurgents under General Lukban into the mountains, capturing a large arsenal, powder house, Lukban's baggage and money and all his artillery. At Tacloban the insurgent loss in killed was 10. No casualties. Kobbe captured all the points, 30 pieces of artillery, a good many rifles, stores and ammunition. Large quantities of hemp at these points seized by Kobbe. Thirty merchant vessels are engaged in transporting the same to Cebu and Manila. OTIS.

## SKIRMISH AT NIAC.

Manila, Feb. 6.—1:15 p. m.—The insurgents attacked the first battalion of the 45th infantry near Niac. A major and a captain were wounded and one sergeant killed, but details of the engagement are lacking.

Ships arriving from Legaspi report that the insurgent general Paua concentrated a large force about the top of the town and made a sharp night attack on Major Shipton's battalion of the 47th infantry, which occupied a large convent as a fort. One battalion and a battery have sailed as reinforcements for Shipton. The casualties are unknown. A corporal and four men while patrolling the railroad near Mabacalat, recently, disappeared and are supposed to have been captured. A searching party looking for them was ambushed, and a corporal killed.

**FILIPINO AMBUSH.**

Manila, Jan. 31, 5:30 p. m.—Monday's affair near Subig resembled the recent pack train ambush. Lieut. Schenck, with a scouting party of 40 men of the Twenty-fifth infantry, ran into a large force of insurgents in a mountain defile. Schenck fell at the first volley, shot in the head. Sergt. Singleton and three privates were killed, and five men were wounded. The Americans then retreated. Afterwards a stronger force was sent to the scene of the fighting, and the insurgents departed.

**Constipation**

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

**Hood's Pills**

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

*All except bad ones!*

There are hundreds of cough medicines which relieve coughs, *all coughs, except bad ones!* The medicine which has been curing the worst of bad coughs for 60 years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Here is evidence:

"My wife was troubled with *a deep-seated cough on her lungs for three years.* One day I thought of how Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved the life of my sister after the doctors had all given her up to die. So I purchased two bottles, and it cured my wife completely. It took only one bottle to cure my sister. So you see that three bottles (one dollar each) saved two lives. We all send you our heartfelt thanks for what you have done for us."—J. H. Burge, Macon, Col., Jan. 13, 1899.

Now, for the first time you can get a trial bottle of Cherry Pectoral for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

## TWO ISLANDS OCCUPIED.

Manila, Feb. 3.—6 p. m.—Brig. Gen. Kobbe has occupied the islands of Samar and Leyte. In the fight at Tacloban, ten insurgents were killed and the Americans captured five cannon with their artillerymen.

## THE SULU TREATY.

Washington, Feb. 2.—In compliance with a resolution of inquiry the President yesterday sent to the Senate a copy of the report and all accompanying papers of Brigadier General J. C. Bates in relation to the negotiation of a treaty or agreement made by him with the Sultan of Sulu last August.

In replying to the request the President said:

"The payments of money provided by the agreement will be made from the revenues of the Philippine islands unless Congress shall otherwise direct. Such payments are not for specific services, but are a part of the consideration moving to the Sulu tribe or nation under the agreement and they have been stipulated for subject to the action of Congress, in conformity with the practice of this government from the earliest times in its agreements with the various Indian nations occupying territory subject to the sovereignty of the United States."

General Otis, in transmitting the treaty August 27, says:

"The attitude of these people had been the subject of apprehension for several months and by this agreement I believe that the apprehended pending difficulties are happily adjusted."

Secretary Root, in a reply dated October 27, tells General Otis that the agreement is confirmed and approved by the President, subject to the action of Congress, and with the understanding and reservation, which should be distinctly communicated to the Sultan of Sulu, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago. At the same time when you communicate to the sultan the above mentioned understanding the President desires that you should make inquiry as to the number of persons held in slavery in the archipelago and what arrangement it may be practicable to make for their emancipation.

In his instructions to General Bates, under this direction, General Otis says:

"It is believed that the market price of slaves in the archipelago is insignificant, ranging from $30 to $90, Mexican money, and that in some instances owners will be pleased to grant freedom to their slaves if they can escape the burden of supporting them."

General Otis continues to the effect that the character of domestic slavery existing in the archipelago differs greatly from the former slavery institutions of the United States, the slaves becoming members of the owner's family.

General Bates, in his report, states that when he first asked to see the sultan the latter sent his greetings, saying he could not come to see the general, because he had boils on his neck and could not put on his coat, but that he would recognize the protection of the United Sates, requesting, as a favor, that he might hoist his own flag alongside that of the United States. The sultan's brother went to Jolo to meet General Bates and the sultan afterwards joined him. General Bates states in connection that the Sulus are very jealous of their institution of slavery.

In his original instructions to General Bates General Otis instructed him to push to the front the question of sovereignty, and told him that he could promise for the United States not to interfere with, but to protect the Moros in be free exercise of their religion and customs, social and domestic, and to respect the rights and dignities of the sultan and his admirers. In return, they must acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States. He also instructed General Bates that it was important that the United States should occupy the principal distributing centers of trade and that Siassi, the capital, should be occupied by our troops at no distant day.

## CARTER CASE AGAIN.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Attorney Abram Rose, representing Capt. Oberlin Carter, to-day made formal application to the United States supreme court for a writ of certiorari in this case to be directed to the circuit court of appeals for the second circuit. The court announced that it would consider the petition and the solicitor general was given ten days in which to prepare a brief in opposition. If the petition is granted the effect will be to bring the case to this court for review.

## THE "UNITED STATES."

Washington, Feb. 3.—The reports on the meaning of the term "United States" as applicable to Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii and other possessions have been received with great interest, and were regarded as determining a most important line of policy by those in authority. The majority report, by Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, and Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, was as follows:

"Your committee are of opinion:

"First—That the 'United States' in that provision of the constitution which declared that 'all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States,' means and is confined to the states that constitute the federal union and does not cover also the territory belonging to the United States.

"Second—That the authorities which treat of this question and their decisions on it are those that treat of and involve in their decision the question as to whether the constitution, expropriu rigore, and independent of treaty stipulations or congressional legislation, extends to territory ceded to and acquired by the United States.

"Third—That the weight of these authorities sustains the following propositions, viz.: (A) That the United States may acquire territory either under the treaty-making and war-power of the constitution, or by virtue of its general powers of sovereignty as a nation in which are included all the inherent powers of sovereignty both of the United States as an independent nation and all the powers of the several states and sovereigns.

"(B). That the power to govern acquired territory results from the right to acquire; and also from the provision of section 3, article IV., of the constitution, to wit: 'Power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States.'

"(C). That Congress has power to govern acquired territory independent of the limitations of the constitution, but in cases where the territory has been acquired for the purpose of statehood Congress 'would be subject to those fundamental limitations in favor of personal rights which are formulated in the constitution and its amendment, but the limitations exist rather by inference and the general spirit of the constitution from which Congress derives all its powers than by any express and direct application of its provisions.'

"(D). That Congress has power to govern Puerto Rico and the Philippines independent of the limitations of the constitution."

The minority report by Mr. Richardson says:

"The meaning of the term 'United States' has been defined by the supreme court of the United States. The question was passed upon by Chief Justice Marshall, of the supreme court, and he undertook to define what was meant by the term as it was used in section 8, of article 1, of the constitution."

Mr. Richardson then quotes from Justice Marshall's opinion in the case of Loughborough vs. Blake, five Wheaton 660, in which it is stated as to the above clause of the constitution: "This grant is general, without limitation as to place. It consequently extends to all places over which the government extends."

The committee discussed the reports at length, and then, on a party vote of 8 to 6, indorsed the majority report.

## PENSION REVISION.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Commissioner of Pensions Evans was heard to-day by the house committee on invalid pensions relative to pension legislation. In view of the recent hearings of Grand Army delegations and others interested in pensions, the hearing attracted more than usual interest. Mr. Evans expressed the belief that the time had come for a revision of the pension laws. The two general laws had become complicated by so many decisions and constructions that he believed it would be essential to have a general revision in order to get at the real meaning of the law and the desires of congress toward the pensioners. He had therefore recommended a commission to revise the pension laws, and he believed such a body could do its work and report to congress by next December.

Mr. Evans was asked as to charges that had been made that some of the special examiners who investigated widows' claims asked insulting questions of these widows. The commissioner vigorously denied these charges. He read from the regulations of Commissioners Black and Tanner on the subject of inquiries, and his own instructions to examiners to avoid any indiscretions. In connection with a charge that improper questions had been asked an aged widow, Mr. Evans read the report of the examiner denying the charge and declaring there was not a word of truth in it.

## FIGHTING PENSIONS.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Representative Talbert, of South Carolina, who gave notice during the consideration of the pension appropriation bill last week that he proposed to block all special pension legislation at Friday night sessions unless a quorum was present, carried out his threat at last night's session. As soon as the House was called to order he sent to the clerk's desk and had read several editorials from different papers warning Congress of a scheme to put through a bill to place every soldier who had served 60 days in the war on the roll, thereby increasing pension expenditures $70,000,000 a year. There was to be a return, one of the editorials said, to the halcyon days when the pension attorneys made $1,000 a day. Now and henceforth," Mr. Speaker, announced Mr. Talbert, "I shall insist on a quorum when pension bills are under consideration at the special Friday evening sessions. So long as I shall be able to drag myself to the capitol, no pension bill shall pass the House without a quorum of its members present. This abuse must stop.

When Mr. Sulloway, N. H., chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, moved to go into committee of the whole to consider pension legislation only 80 members were present and Mr. Talbert made the point of no quorum. Therefore a call of the House was ordered, but only 100 members responded.

The sergeant-at-arms, on motion of Mr Norton, was ordered to arrest absentees. Several roll calls on motion to adjourn followed. On a rising vote the ayes each time had an overwhelming majority, but on roll calls where members went on record the nays always had an equally large majority. At 10:30, without breaking the deadlock, the House was adjourned under the rule.

## BISHOP McCABE.

**The Famous Minister's Experience with Coffee.**

The well-known bishop said to one of his friends, some years ago, "I was a great sufferer from severe headaches, and at times after traveling many miles to dedicate a church or perform some other important duty, found myself confined to a bed when the time came, and was unable to carry out my work. I finally discovered that when I left off coffee for a few days, the headaches disappeared, and by further experiment, discovered that the coffee was undoubtedly the cause of the difficulty, which finally entirely disappeared when I left off coffee altogether."

The person to whom this remark was made is Mrs. Amy K. Glass, wife of a Methodist minister at Rolfe, Ia. She says: "My own experience with coffee was very convincing. I was grown up before I ever drank coffee, but was advised by a friend (who meant it kindly) to use weak tea and coffee, because a warm drink aided digestion. I soon thereafter commenced to have nervous and sick headaches; could not believe it was the coffee.

"My husband, who had suffered from dyspepsia while a young man in college, and found relief by leaving off coffee, often told me he was satisfied my headaches were caused by coffee, so I gave up the coffee and took up Postum Cereal Food Coffee. The change taught me in a most convincing manner that coffee was the cause of the headaches, but now I have an equally good coffee in Postum, and its health-giving properties are simply undeniable. Our little children use Postum regularly and go off to school as healthy and happy as children should. If ever husband or myself take a drink of weak coffee at an evening gathering or church social, we are kept awake until past the middle of the night. Yours for health."

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THE developments of the war in South Africa, its serious conflicts, the deeds of heroism of its participants, the great massing of Boer Armies, and the unprecedented forward movement of British troops to the Cape, coupled with a universal desire for information concerning a country of which very little is known, have intensified public interest in the subject to an extent hitherto unequalled. With characteristic enterprise, this paper will supply the demand for South African literature that present conditions have created. To this end we now offer our readers the first number of a magnificent art series to be issued in weekly parts under the title of "**Glimpses of South Africa** in Peace and in War." Illustrating and describing the current military events of the day and the sights and the scenes throughout all South Africa by the aid of camera, pencil and pen, presenting a pictorial history of the

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Between the Chains. Commissioner Street.
Banyan Tree. View on Krantz Kloof River.
Wilds of Tugela. Banana Plantation.
Gold Digger's Hut. Interior of Native Chieftain's Hut.
Quarrying Marble. Opening a Gold Reef.
Frere Bridge Destroyed by the Boers.
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## VALUING DEWEY'S CAPTURE.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The secretary of the Navy has transmitted to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, a copy of the report of the board of appraisal and survey which was convened at Cavite, June 6, 1898, to place a value on the property captured by Admiral Dewey's fleet in Manila Bay. The estimated value of these captures is $326,141. The largest items in the statement are "ships and boat equipment, $241,566; ordnance materials, $42,204; and fuel, $20,568. This appraisal was called for as evidence in the suit brought by Admiral Dewey for the award of prize money.

## CUBA'S INTERNAL REVENUE.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The War department gave out to-day an itemized statement of receipts in the department of internal revenue for the island of Cuba during the five months ended November 30, 1899. The chief items are as follows: Inheritance and conveying tax, $170,199; corporation tax, $38,906; tax on railroad freight and passengers, $120,537.

The total internal revenue receipts for the five months ended November 30, 1899, were $360,214.

## FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 30—Senate.—Bill passed giving cannon from gunboat Nashville to city of Nashville. Mr. Hoar's resolution directing rules committee to consider plan for enlargement of Capitol or for transacting other than legislative business elsewhere was agreed to. Mr. Pettigrew's resolution concerning Samoan treaty was referred to committee on foreign relations. Mr. Bacon spoke three hours in support of his Philippine resolutions. Bill granting pension of $50 a month to mother of late Flag Lieutenant Brumby was passed. W. V. Sullivan, senator from Mississippi, was sworn in.

House.—Resolutions calling on secretaries of war and navy for report of expenditures on account of transportation of troops to Philippines from May 1, 1898, to November 1, 1899, were adopted. Bill authorizing acceptance of site for a military post near Des Moines, Ia., was passed. Committee decided to report no river and harbor bill this session.

Washington, Jan. 31—Senate.—Mr. Pettigrew sought to have read a resolution embodying a document written by Emilio Aguinaldo upon the Filipino insurrection and containing his version of the alleged recognition of the Filipino Republic by Admiral Dewey. Senator Lodge protested against printing the document in any form, and read a letter from Admiral Dewey, in which that portion of Aguinaldo's statement relating to the admiral was denounced as a tissue of falsehoods. Mr. Lodge said he preferred accepting Dewey's word to that of Aguinaldo, and was satisfied the American people would also. In a passionate reply Mr. Pettigrew declared that Admiral Dewey had recognized the Filipino Republic, and, although afforded an opportunity heretofore to deny Aguinaldo's statement, had not done so. In an instant half a dozen senators were on their feet. Mr. Hawley denounced Mr. Pettigrew's action as treason. In rapid succession Mr. Pettigrew was made the target of stinging arraignments by Senators Spooner, Hawley, Sewell and Gallinger. Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.), and Mr. Teller endeavored to stem the tide of protest and deep feeling by conciliatory speeches. At the conclusion of the scene the financial bill was taken up and discussed by Mr. Berry. Mr. Allen offered a resolution, which went over, discharging the committee on finance from further consideration of the resolution he offered on January 23 regarding the National City bank, of New York.

House.—The Indian appropriation bill was made the occasion for the discussion of a wide range of public questions. Our policy in the Philippine Islands, the government of Porto Rico, the leasing of our arid lands and election methods in the south were in turn brought into the arena. A bill was passed for the payment of the salaries of certain retired officers of the marine corps.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Senate — Nearly the entire morning hour was occupied by Mr. Allen in discussing the report of Secretary Gage concerning his transactions with the National City Bank of New York. Mr. Allen claimed Mr. Gage's reply had not been sufficient. Mr. Daniel delivered an extended speech in opposition to the pending financial measure. Bills were passed to reimburse Wyoming for money expended in protecting the Yellowstone National Park, and to enlarge the powers of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad.

House—Debate on the Indian appropriation bill took a wide range, the feature being a strong speech in favor of expansion by Mr. Sibley (Dem., Pa.). The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was adopted. It was only a partial agreement. Two items were still in dispute. One of these—the appropriation for the public building at Kansas City—was agreed to, and the house still insisted upon its disagreement to the appropriation of $5,000 for the observation of the eclipse of the sun next May, as $4,000 had been given the Smithsonian Institution for the same purpose.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Senate—An effort by Senator Pettigrew to discuss the Philippine question was of no avail, as he was met by a point of order which took him from the floor. He had gotten only so far as to charge that the great journals of the country would not publish the facts concerning the Philippine war. Subsequently he offered another resolution on which he will speak next week. Senator Allen concluded his speech in arraignment of Secretary Gage because of his transactions with the National City Bank of New York. He had previously introduced a resolution providing for an investigation by the Senate of the Treasury Department, but objection to its consideration sent it over until next week. Adjourned until Monday.

House—The day was devoted to the Indian appropriation bill. When the appropriation for Indian schools was reached an effort was inaugurated by Mr. Fitzgerald of New York to permit the Secretary of the Interior to contract with schools for the education of Indian children where the government lacks facilities. No appropriation is made for contract schools in this bill. It is claimed that present Indian school facilities are inadequate. At an evening session pension bills passed.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Senate — Not in session.

House—Passed the Indian appropriation bill. It was slightly amended in unimportant particulars. An attempt to revive the policy of making contracts with religious schools for the education of Indian children, which has been gradually abandoned by the government during the last five years, failed on the ruling of the chair that the amendment offered was out of order. The latter part of the session was devoted to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Representative Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senate—Mr. Foraker, chairman of the committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico, reported a bill providing a form of government for Puerto Rico. Senator Caffery, in a discussion of the Philippine question, broke new ground in developing his position as an anti-expansionist. In response to a question as to what in the present circumstances he would do with the Filipinos, he said with characteristic courage of conviction: "Turn them loose as soon as we can get rid of them. That would be better for them and infinitely better for us." Mr. Caffery's argument was mainly a discussion of the constitutional question. He maintained that the constitution extends absolutely over the Filipinos and that they were entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States guaranteed by the Constitution.

House—Refused by a vote of 66 to 87 to pass a bill looking to the appointment of an expert commission to examine into the question of the pollution of the water supply of cities. The Chicago members considered that it was aimed especially at the Chicago drainage canal. Speeches were made by two Democratic members of the foreign affairs committee, Mr. Dinsmore of Arkansas and Champ Clark of Missouri, opposing the retention of the Philippines. Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who was elected as a Democrat but who made a speech last week defending expansion, was goaded into the announcement that the Democrats could consider his seat constructively on the Republican side.

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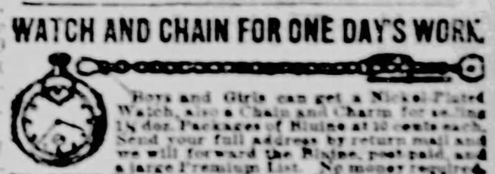

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# THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Written for The Cozy Corner.

## THE MAN WITHOUT THE HOE.

Frank S. Norwood.

A product of the centuries, he comes to us to-day,
His grandsire was a "somebody or other," so they say,
Who won his spurs of knighthood amidst scenes of blood and woe,
But the grandson wins no honors, he's "The man without the hoe."

O the man without the hoe lads, his hands are small and white;
With anything resembling work they're unacquainted quite;
For his grandfather was knighted two centuries ago,
And he's living on that honor, "The man without the hoe."

He's an educated fellow, a college man, and yet
He has never earned a dollar, tho' ofttimes he's in debt.
To be 'in trades" disgraceful but to work is worse, and so
He bores himself and all the world, this "Man without the hoe."

The man without the hoe, lads, is the man with idle brain,
Where "the devil has his workshop," his sign the brand of Cain.
It's hard to keep out wrong thoughts when the brain is idle so;
He has no easy task, my lads, this "Man without the hoe."

And then, when youth has vanished, and there comes the failing sight,
The hands are old and wrinkled, that were once so plump and white,
He's helpless, hopeless, moneyless and friendless, for you know
That friends and money leave at once this "Man without the hoe."

What use then is the grandsire, the wonderful knight of old?
Past greatness cannot banish his hunger, want and cold;
Too old to learn to work, he is ashamed to beg, and so
He dies unknown, who might have won a fair name "with the hoe."

## Story of a Splendid Work

EMILY S. BOUTON.

A few days I chanced upon an account of some of the noblest, most self-sacrificing work that has been done for humanity during the last half of this century. It was the story of Octavia Hill and her effort to provide sanitary homes for the London poor,—an effort which had its result in awaking many people, not only in England, but in this country, to the need of such a movement upon both sides of the water. Her little pamphlet, made up of articles for the London newspapers, had a wide circulation. The writing stretched over the years from 1866 to 1875, and expressed ideas then new and puzzling to many people, though an old story to-day.

She saw, or thought she saw, that the spiritual elevation of a large class could never be wrought without sanitary reform, a change in the condition of living, and she set herself to devising plans to bring this about. The first thing was to rouse the people themselves to the necessity of altering their mode of life; to develop in them an energy to self-help, instead of being helped. She also wanted to show, through practical demonstration, that houses could be built and rented as a profitable investment, yet be kept clean and wholesome and comfortable. She declared the responsibility for the dirt, and decay, and loathsome conditions of the tenements rested largely upon the owners—a declaration which was regarded at first as the words of a dreamer, just as the beginnings of all radical reformations are looked upon as idle fancies.

Miss Hill had not the millions of a Helen Gould to fall back upon and demonstrate the possibilities which she urged with such passionate earnestness. And here comes in a fact that in the light of the recent death of John Ruskin acquires an added interest. He it was who, with his pulses beating to the thought of justice, of what man owes to his fellow-man, saw the wisdom of this woman's plan. He advanced the money to buy three houses not far away from Miss Hill's neighborhood, well built, but in a terrible state of filth and neglect. Only superficial repairs that would bring light and cleanliness, and fredom from vermin, were undertaken at first, Mr. Ruskin and Miss Hill feeling that it were wise to wait until the tenants had proved themselves capable of taking care of new things before they were added.

The story has been told many times before, but it is well to recall it often as an encouragement for future undertakings. The result was not only a financial success, but it was found that it was far easier to influence these people to good than had been previously possible. Better surroundings brought better thought; better thought brought better action; better action made a better neighborhood, with less of vice and crime, with more of hope and energy.

Encouraged by success, more houses were purchased, some in the worst parts of the city and in a most deplorable condition. The same work was gone through, with the same results. One thing was always emphasized by Mr. Ruskin, and that was the planting of trees and vines and flowers wherever place could be found.

To these two more than to any other influence was due the purchase of Hampstead Heath for a people's park. This is what Octavia Hill wrote of the fields when she feared they would not be made the heritage of the people:

"Yes, the fields will at last be built over, if they can not be saved. They are now like a green hilly peninsula or headland, stretching out into the sea of houses. The houses have crept round their foot and left them till now for us. * * * There the May still grows; there thousands of buttercups crowd the slope with gold; there, best of all, as you ascend, the hill lifts you out of London, and will always lift you out of it, even when houses are built all around. As you come home—yes, as your children's children come home—if you will save the fields from being built over now, will be seen from them the great sun going down with all his clouds about him, or the fair space of cloudless summer sky, London lying hushed below—even London hushed for you for a few minutes, so far it lies beneath—though you will be in it in a short ten minutes."

Octavia Hill might have uttered her feelings in the words of the poet:

Rich am I if, when I pass,
'Mid the daisies on the grass,
Every daisy in my sight
Seems a jewel of delight!
Rich am I if I can see
Treasure in the flower and tree,
And can hear 'mid forest leaves
Music in the summer eves;
If the lark that sings aloud
On the fringes of the cloud
Scatters melodies around
Fresh as raindrops on the ground;
And I bless the happy bird
For the joy it has conferred,
If the tides upon the shore
Chant me anthems evermore,
And I feel in every mood
That life is fair and God is good!

She believed then, as now, with Ruskin, that the beauties of nature have wonderful power over the human heart. Cleanliness, pure air and sunshine are purifiers of the mental and moral being as well as of the physical.

The work of Octavia Hill does not consist so much in the changes which she actually wrought in the condition of the London poor, as in the thought which she sent forth with such force—that in order to reform, the better things must be made visible to those who need reformation.

This is what Jane Addams has done in another way in the Hull House at Chicago. With almost infinite patience, tact, and wisdom, she and her helpers are educating the people around them into a clearer conception of life, and its possibilities for the poorest among them all. They are placing within the reach of these poor some of the pleasant things of which they have hitherto known nothing; teaching them to like books and pictures, and music; ministering to their desire for entertainment, the latter being recognized as one of the most potent factors in influencing along lines leading to better conditions.

Such work as I have been speaking of is what has helped to place humanitarian effort o-day upon higher grounds than it has ever before occupied. It is a recognition that something beside the physical necessities must be supplied if there is to be a permanent uplifting of the whole people. The man or woman then, who gives of effort or money to bring good sanitary conditions into the homes of the poor, to supply free libraries, parks, playgrounds, and free entertainments, is doing as good, and perhaps a better work, than what has in the past, been termed philanthropy.

## The Cozy Corner

### THE LEGEND OF THE PITCHER OF TEARS.

Many days a stricken mother,
To her loss unreconciled,
Wept hot, bitter tears, complaining:
"Cruel Death has stolen my child."
But one night as she was sleeping,
To her soul there came a vision,
And she saw her little daughter,
In the blessed fields Elysian.
All alone her child was standing,
And a heavy pitcher holding.
Swift her mother hastened toward her,
Close around her arms enfolding:

"Why so sad and lonely, darling?"
Asked she, stroking soft her hair;
"Only see the merry children,
Playing in the garden fair;
Look, they're beckoning and calling,
Go and help them gather flowers;
Put aside the heavy pitcher,
Dance away the sunny hours."

From the tender lips a-quiver,
Fell the answer on her ear:
"On the earth my mother's weeping,
And this pitcher holds her tears.
Tears that touch the heavenly blossoms,
Spoil the flowers where they fall;
So, as long as she is weeping,
I must sand and catch them all."

"Wait no longer," cried the dreamer,
"Run and play, sweet child of mine;
Never more shall tears of sorrow
Spoil your happiness divine."
Like a bird released from bondage,
Sped the happy maid away,
And the dreamer had her courage
Strengthened many a lonely day.
—Printed by request.

Ramona, Neb., writes: I have thought for two years that I would write to you, or to the M. G. R., for I have read the many letters, and they have been a great help to me, but I am afraid that I should never have had the courage now, if Evangeline had not requested some one who makes hair chains to write. I make the round ones, and could send her a sample if she wants me to.

Sometimes it seems to me that it is not right for me to read all your letters, and not even speak to let you know that I am listening. I enjoy the letters that tell of the mountains and the ocean, for I love them both, even if I do live on the windswept prairie of Nebraska. I want to be a member of the Cozy Corner, may I?

Certainly you may, Ramona; come as often as you like. As to the hair chain, two other good sisters have offered to show Evangeline how to make them, so if she will send a self-addressed envelope to this office the addresses of these ladies will be forwarded to her.

L. E. H. writes: If it is not too late I would like to say a word in reply to Lil in the Cozy Corner of Jan. 4.

It seems to me that the wearing of shoes made from leather, and using feathers and birds to adorn our bonnets or hats, are not parallel cases at all.

Shoes are a necessity; such trimming on hats is only to gratify vanity, while there are plenty of other trimmings which can be used, that at least look as well and to many eyes much better. Besides, animals are supposed to be killed as mercifully as possible, while birds are skinned alive, and many times leave their young to die of hunger.

Aside from the suffering to the birds, it is an injury to farmers, having so many killed, as birds are the farmer's best friends, and many varieties are being killed on such a large scale as to threaten their early extinction.

We certainly do not need to wear kid gloves, for wool ones are much more comfortable in winter, and silk ones in summer.

Mrs. Rose D., Nebraska, writes: I just came over from the M. G. R. to thank Grandmother for the recipe for preserving husbands, and to join in the discussion on wives and husbands, if you will allow me.

I think a Happy Wife was too severely criticised. Ten years of unbroken peace according to my ideas) could not become insipid, nor could it harm any one, especially a man and his wife. What is home for if not for peace to "fold her wings and rest" in, for love and praise, and joy to stay in? That is my idea of a home.

Sweetie is right in condemning early marriage, as a rule; but I am sure that if one is mated when married, age has little to do with the peace and happiness that must necessarily follow such a union.

Mrs. L. F., Kansas, writes: Some weeks ago there was a question asked about mice gnawing off wall paper. I have not seen it answered. So now perhaps I may have my say, although a stranger to you all, as I have done nothing heretofore but read the Cozy Corner letters.

My remedy is to get rid of the mice. They are smart, and soon learn the use of traps and can not be tempted to go into them. I have found strychnine mixed with cornmeal to be an unfailing cure. A teaspoonful of meal mixed with a few grains mashed well, will exterminate a great many.

You will object to dead mice, but I find them to be more harmless than live ones, and are easily cleaned out. Try strychnine and you will be thankful I wrote this letter.

Indiana Violet writes:

Will you admit a stranger to your Cozy Corner for a few minutes? Please do, for I cannot help expressing my opinion in regard to husbands and married life.

I have learned from observation that life is what we make it. Of course, it takes two to make a pleasant married life, but I believe if more wives would follow "Grandmother's" advice for cooking husbands, there would be more happy homes.

"Marguerite's" letter impressed me greatly, and I cannot resist giving her a little friendly advice. Avoid those "differences of opinion that amount almost to a dispute," for they will eventually bring sorrow to your heart. It is dangerous to "dally with wrong that does no harm." A little fire is quickly trodden out, which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench."

I believe in difference of opinion between husband and wife, but not to such an extent that they "amount almost to a dispute." They should be no more than "an argument for a week, laughter for a month, and a good jest forever."

The husband and wife who never have an argument and who think the same about everything certainly have a dull and uninteresting life, for true it is, "Variety is the very spice of life, that gives it all its flavors," but there is a limit at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, so better remain friends all the time than to quarrel for the sake of "making up."

The woman who indulges in disputes with her husband will develop into a nagging fault-finder, and the man who is blessed with such a wife will become a cross, surly being, who will spend his evenings "down town" or buried beneath his newspaper. Does the following quotation apply to you? Then beware!
"They stood aloof, the scars remaining—
Like cliff which had been rent asunder;
A dreary sea now flows between."

Henrietta, Iowa, sends the following little anecdote:

The Browns have a little housedog, which is old and very infirm, and who whines so pitifully sometimes, that he has to be scolded into silence.

One day, little Mabel, the pet of the house was so naughty that her mother was obliged to punish her, whereupon she set up such a "Boo-hoo-hoo" that she was told if she did not stop it, she would have to go in the closet.

She choked down her sobs at that, and sat down on the rug beside old Fido. Shortly after she was heard to draw a deep sigh and whisper:

"Poor Fido! We bof have got to suffer in silence!"

In an article on "The Emphasis of Life," in a recent number of the Western Club-Woman, L. M. S. says:

"Life is a matter of emphasis. The difference, the great difference, between this century and those which have preceded it, may be found in its change of emphasis. We are returning, slowly, but certainly, nevertheless, to first principles, when the Pagan world stood amazed and silent as it said: 'See how these Christians love each other.'

"For ages the same words have been used in scorn and derision, but the gospel of love, which is the fulfilling of the law, of good will, which is the second great commandment, is growing. If less emphasis is placed upon the creed than formerly, more is placed upon the spirit. We are learning the relative importance of the beginning and end of the petition known as the Lord's Prayer."

* * * *

"It is true that there are fearful abuses all over the world to-day, political, social and moral, and yet socially and morally the world has seen such an uplift within the last 50 years as it has not witnessed since the beginning of the Christian era. When we think of our own age despondently, it is because we have forgotten other ages."

* * * *

"We are becoming somewhat civilized. An Oklahoma Indian learned the other day with infinite amazement and disgust that he would have to pay a fine for beating his squaw. (He should have gone to New York, where, if he could prove she was his squaw, he would have been acquitted on the ground that she was he, and he could beat himself.)"

* * * *

"We have not yet arrived at a stage where we mete out impartial justice. We continue to treat the wretch who steals a goose from off the common with a rigor quite unknown in dealing with those financial Napoleons who steal the common from the goose. We are like Saul; we stand by consenting while the prophets are mobbed in Boston, rotten-egged in the south and murdered at Olney, but the voice from out the heavens is revealing the truth to many eyes. We are broadening.

"A World's Congress of Religions has become possible, and a year from now it is believed and hoped that there may be such a congress as the world has never seen, of those who will celebrate the 1900th year of the birth of Christ's spirit upon earth."

The book Life's Gateways may be had by sending $1.00 to the author, Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, Ohio.

## THE BLADE COOK.

A wealthy and eccentric acquaintance of the Cook's, while living in the best style imaginable, and having no less than five servants to attend to his wants, will never allow any fruit to be served to him out of its own proper season.

There is no canning, preserving and pickling going on in his house during the summer and fall. He has a liberal quantity of every kind of fruit that grows, at its freshest and best, and when that is gone, contents himself with the winter fruits until summer comes again.

He claims that one loses their taste and appreciation for the fresh fruit by eating the preserved through the winter, and the Cook is inclined to think he may be right. As apples are our only domestic winter fruit, he has them in a variety of forms, some few of which have been confided to the Cook as a special favor.

### Apple Gems.

A favorite breakfast dish is made in this way: Four sour apples are chopped very fine, and mixed with one beaten egg, one-fourth of a cupful of molasses, one and one-half cupfuls each of corn meal and sifted flower, a half teaspoonful of salt and as much soda dissolved in warm water. Make a thin batter of this with water, and bake in buttered gem pans.

### Apple Omelet.

For luncheon his cook often prepares this dish after the following recipe: Stew half a dozen tart apples, and while the sauce is hot rub it through a sieve and beat it thoroughly with one tablespoonful of butter, eight of sugar, and one-half teaspoonful of grated nutmeg. Whip very light yolks and white (separately) of four eggs, and add (yolks first) to the apple when perfectly cold. After the yolks are in, stir in any flavoring your prefer, and add the whites last of all, with a few swift strokes.

Bake in a deep, well-buttered pudding dish, that is hot when the mixture is put in it, and serve hot.

### Dutch Apple Cake.

Another of his favorites is made by mixing one pint of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, and one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Into this, rub two tablespoonfuls of butter, and pour over it one egg and a small teacupful of milk, beaten thoroughly together.

Mix the dough quickly and spread about half an inch thick on a buttered baking pan. Place in rows upon this, apples which have been pared, cored and cut in eighths; sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and bake in a quick oven for about half an hour. Serve with sugar and cream.

And having said so much about apples, the Cook thinks she may as well finish her screed by giving the little verse that used to be repeated on the farm in old times, when the first ripe apples were gathered.

The apple over which it was spoken was given to a young girl who cut it in halves and bit it, before any more fruit was gathered. This was considered a necessary ceremony, and its omission was thought sure to be followed by misfortune:

"The fruit of Eve receive and cleave,
And taste the flesh therein;
A wholesome food, for man 'tis good
That once for man was sin.
And since 'tis sweet, why, pluck and eat,
The Lord will have it so,
For that which Eve did grieve, believe
Hath wrought its all of woe—
Eat the apple!"
—The Youth's Companion.

Written for The Blade.

## THE TRAVELER'S VISION

Once on a time a traveler was going on a long journey. He had gone some distance on his way, when suddenly he seemed to miss something for which he longed with a great longing. A something that—oh, very long ago—perhaps in childhood, he remembered to have had. It was just a dream—a vague, intangible idea that he could not express.

He bethought him to go back over the same way, and search for it; but the road looked so long—oh! so very long, and he was weary! And, too, the something refused to resolve itself into that which was real—that which he could name. And so, bewildered, heart-sick, but still longing, he went on.

On—on—on. And now the something was a mere shadow. It was as if some one he had loved very much had died. He had wept, with a great sorrow enfolding him. But by and by, other loved ones had come, and now that other one was a memory. He wanted to remember. He strove to keep ever before him that scene; but slowly it was slipping away, back into the years that hold forgetfulness.

So it was that the something he longed for with a great unutterable longing, ceased to torment him.

The throngs came by and said: "The world is beautiful. Come, friend, and laugh with us. Thou hast a sorry countenance that ill becomes thee."

And the traveler turned aside with the throng. He had forgotten.

Behind him he could see a little group that were hesitating, and their faces were sad. But he laughed with the throng and said:

"Fools are they, who tarry and regret, for they will never know what 'tis they long for."

Now, after a time, the traveler grew weary again. The throng wearied him;—the hurrying, jostling, feverish throng. Then he drew aside and lay down to rest. And thus he dreamed:

A flight of golden steps led upward, in the distance, and descending them, he saw a little child. The child clasped to his breat a beautiful flower—white, oh! wonderously white.

The steps led into a garden, and the child went therein. The garden was fair, but the flowers that grew there were not like the one that the child held.

They were gaily colored, and flaunting in the sun. But they pleased the little one, and he began to gather the blossoms. When he had plucked a great many, he carried them in his arms out into a highway that led from the garden.

By and by the sun grew hot; the poor flowers drooped, and the child drooped also. The beautiful, white blossom had fallen by the way unnoticed, but he still clung to the others which were fading, and had lost their beauty.

His feet were very, very tired, and his eyes were heavy. The dying flowers were slipping from his hands, and still he went on—on—until he was forced to lie down and rest. Then the traveler looked up and saw a beautiful angel standing by his side.

And the angel spoke:

"Who was the child thou sawest?"

And the traveler said: "It was I."

The angel smiled.

"And the flower—the flower wonderously white?"

And the traveler beholding in the angel that which he had lost, answered:

"It was Purity."

ANNIE G. THOMPSON.

## BLADE FANCY WORK.

"I saw the cutest thing down town," said "The Giddy Girl," rushing into the Fancy Work editor's sanctum yesterday. "It was anything you wanted to use it for, from a studio table to an ironing board."

Having succeeded in rousing interest in her statements, the Girl went on to describe this "Be-it-all," as Terrence dubbed it.

In the first place there is an oval board for the top; under this are two rather wide "cleats" with holes bored at either

end through which pins are inserted to act as hinges when it is lifted from one capacity to another. A box seat is made, having rather high arms at the sides, and the top is fastened to it as shown in the illustration.

If it is used for an ironing table, the seat holds the blanket, irons, and holders, and when not in use makes a comfortable seat, especially if it is provided with a cushion for back and seat.

In a studio or bachelor apartment, the box may contain table cloth, napkins, silver and even the teacups for afternoon tea. The back forming a pretty table when down and an equally pretty piece of furniture when upright. Highly polished natural woods are effective for this combined article or it may be painted to match other parts of the room's belongings.

## The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

Poem Study for February. Suggested by Brunette.

TRUE WORTH.

True worth is in being, not seeming;
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good; not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.
—Alice Cary.

Next week the symposium of the poem-study for January will be given, and Miss Prudence is very happy to announce that she has already received a larger number of reviews than at any other time since the studies were instituted. This shows that the interest in the poems is growing, and is very gratifying to the Chaperone.

Another sign of awakened interest is the fact that orders for badges are coming in very rapidly these days. Do not be "too late" in this matter young people. "You'll be sorry when they're gone."

Web-Foot, Oregon, writes:—I have this to say to E. G. R., Mich., whose letter I noticed January 4. I hope you will continue to attend the C. E. meetings and not only become an associate but an active member of that society. You will derive more benefit from keeping the active membership pledge than you ever imagined unless you have tried to keep it.

Don't become discouraged because of temptation, for we all have to battle with this, but each victory makes us stronger for the next encounter.

Your suggestion for a poem-study was a good one, Web-Foot, and will be used in March.

Miss Prudence thinks her girls (and possibly her boys) will be interested in hearing how the girls in faraway Iceland live, and dress, and enjoy life. An article in a late number of a club magazine says:

Iceland has a woman's club. This we learned from a young girl from Iceland. Her home was in Reykjavik. Reykjavik means Iceland, as London means England and Paris France. To use the vocabulary of other capitals, Reykjavik has its smart set. It has a four hundred, which means fifty or so. Its aristocracy is only that given by intelligence and cultivation. A farmer's boy, with education, can look forward to a social position equal to that of the governor's son.

Woman's life in Iceland is what especially interested me. It would not be wise to generalize on the women of a country from a single point of view, even though mine was that of a professor's daughter. I found that she and most of the girls among her friends were educated by a governess. Studies were done in Icelandic, but nearly every educated person, especially of late years, learns English.

Nearly all the Iceland girls are exquisite needlewomen. If woman is going to clothe herself in a standard costume, like a uniform, I find theirs charming. For dress occasions the gown is of the finest black cloth, beautifully embroidered in gold thread. The head-dress, always worn with smart gowns, is of lace over white satin.

Even more attractive than this costume, however, I thought a second one belonging to the young girl. It was a straight gown of black velvet, slightly rounded at the neck, and embroidered there and at the bottom with a Greek pattern. The whole had a Byzantine effect, especially with the flowing sleeves lined with white satin, and the beautiful girdle of silver with long pendant which ended in a Greek cross.

Only two costumes are needed in Iceland. For simple dresses women wear a flat head-dress with a tassel on the left side held by a gold ornament. The Iceland jewelry is quaint and elegant in the extreme. Every girl must have a silver belt and a collection of pretty pins.

# THE YOUNGFOLKS

Mrs. Rose D., Washington, writes:—The weather here is warm but quite rainy. Christmas day I found some wild flowers in bloom. Roses and other flowers are blooming yet in our county seat.

Our logging camp has been in operation all winter. The trees are cut down about a mile from the water, sawed into lengths varying from twenty-four to forty feet in length. They are from three to six feet through. Sometimes there are even larger ones.

The logs are hauled by an eight-horse team on a skid-road to the edge of a two hundred foot bluff above the water, then they are sent down a chute into the water to wait for a boat to tow them to the mill.

A skid-road is made by clearing a roadway about ten or twelve feet wide, and, at intervals of about eight feet, laying logs across it. These are secured in the ground, and are called "skids." Slabs, or split logs, are put between the skids to cover the mud. These slabs are called "puncheon."

A boy goes ahead of the team putting grease on each "skid," which causes the logs to move over it more easily. From four to seven logs is a load, or "turn," for the team. The towing of logs to the mill must be left till another time, or Miss Prudence will call me down.

There is not much danger of a "calling down" when one writes such a concise and interesting letter as this. Your badge will be forwarded at once, and the M. G. R. will be always glad to welcome you.

Virgia I. Rice, N. C., writes:—My excuse for coming again so soon is that I want a badge if the supply is not exhausted. I am becoming deeply interested in the work, and enjoy nothing more than reading the letters each week. When our paper comes, I always look first to see what the M. G. R.'s have to say.

It is very warm and pleasant here now, as much so as if it were summer, and I am glad enough of that, for the roads are nice and dry, and when they are wet and muddy we school-children nearly stick fast on our way to and from school.

Mother's Stay, N. C., writing on the subject of melancholy, says:

The poet seems to give us the extent of the influence of melancholy as touching all things of which the human mind and heart is susceptible, together with its cause, which as I take it, is the soul's want of confidence in its "vile degraded dust." We can imagine her longing for purer things, and her dissatisfaction with things which are not pure; even indulgence in the greatest measures of earthly enjoyment "bring on conclusions of disgust."

Still, there is a gentle pleading that "her tribute just" be given her, according to the general rule and course of things in the life. I think melancholy as well as other depressions and dejections in life, is more often for our spiritual benefit than downfall, because we are sure to view ourselves as being very insignificant then, in comparison with our thoughts of ourselves in cheerier moments.

Quite frequently the "sighs and tears and musings holy" of the soul serve to soften some hardened, selfish heart toward man and God; or to banish some dark resolve that otherwise would probably make itself known in a much darker hue than ever melancholy could possibly have painted. Hence the benefit. Is melancholy a thing to be deplored?

Wild Bill., Tenn., makes his initial call in these few words:

I come for the first time asking admittance into your "Grand Lodge," if I may call it so. I have just finished reading Pilgrim's Progress, and think it a very fine book.

Mountain Boomer, I would like to correspond with you, as I live in East Tennessee also.

If you will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to this office, the address will be forwarded to you William.

Blue-Eyed Hattie, Pa., writes:—I will "try it again" and will let mamma see this letter before I send it away. I want to tell you about my little sister and her dog. She has such blue eyes that they just suit her name, which is Violet, and she is a year old the 24th of this month. She has walked ever since she was nine months old, and you would laugh to see her and the dog play together.

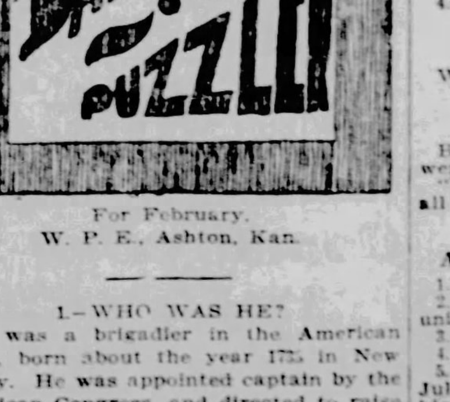
I wish some other little girl would tell about their little sister. I am eight years old, and I help mamma with her work; when she has lots to do I wash all the dishes for her, but it takes the most of my time to tend little sister, she is such a busy-body. I am getting sleepy, so I will say good-night to you.

You were a very wise little woman, Hattie, to show your letter to "mamma" before you sent it away.

You did very much better this time, and Miss Prudence will not be at all surprised if you become quite a letter-writer. Always be sure that you have something to write about that other people will be glad to hear, then take pains with your writing, so that the printer will not wish that you had not given him such a sorry task, and you will be all right.

While you are so little, however, it seems as if you have nearly all you can do with attending to "little sister" and the dishes, so if you do not write very often you will be excusable.

## OUR WONDER COLUMN.




For February.
W. P. E., Ashton, Kan.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a brigadier in the American army, born about the year 173 in New Jersey. He was appointed captain by the American Congress, and directed to raise a company of riflemen and march thence to Cambridge.

He enlisted 96 men and had them in camp in the short period of 21 days. He was in the expedition against Quebec, and was taken prisoner, but was exchanged and appointed to the command of a regiment. He was with Gates at the capture of Burgoyne, and received a gold medal from Congress for the admirable skill and bravery he displayed in the defeat of Tarleton, where he took more than 500 prisoners. He was finally elected a member of Congress, and died in 1802.

ILLI-NOIS.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A farmer engaged a man to work for him for one year, his wages to be $216 and a suit of clothes. The man quit work at the end of 11 months, and received $175 and the suit. What was the cost of the suit of clothes?

BLUE EYES.

3.—PRINTERS PI.

Mosnolo ysas: "Repae het erd dan isplo teh hlceed."

4.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X
X X X X
X X X X
X X X X

1.—A most useful metal.
2.—A city in Italy.
3.—A grandson of Esau.
4.—A cruel Roman Emperor.

C. M. B.

5.—QUERY.

Who wrote the "Seven Wise Men?"

A. FAUL.

6.—QUOTATION.

By whom, and upon what occasion, were these words spoken:

"We must all hang together, or we will all hang separate."

NILE.

### Answers to Puzzles of January 25.

1.—Hypatia.
2.—Words forming triangle: Vulcan, union, limb, cob, an, N.
3.—27 years.
4.—Alfred Tennyson.
5.—During the engagement at Bull Run, July 21st, 1865, General Bee, while rallying his men shouted: "There stands Jackson like a stonewall," and from that day he bore the name of "Stonewall Jackson."
6.—Colton wrote:
"Age without cheerfulness, is a Lapland winter without a sun."

### Chat.

The Schoolmistress is a little slow in announcing the banner winner this month, but her pupils will not be at all surprised to hear that the invincible W. P. E. has taken it again.

Pauline gave him a good race for it, and Illi-Nois was not a bad third. The 'cademy has been well attended during January, 27 being the entire number present with an average of 10 each week.

The Schoolmistress has been seriously thinking of sending the "truant officer" after some of her old-time scholars, but as they are gradually coming back "their own selves" this will not be necessary.

Among those whom she welcomed today were: A. A. Henley and "G. W. B.," both of whom will be remembered by the class in arithmetic.

Of new members, there were, Theo. Purse, W. E. Litton and W. H. Pulver, who, it is hoped, will come as often as they can find time.

Besides those mentioned, correct answers were received from Pauline, W. P. E., R. Davis and Nashle.

Several pupils sent the short rule asked for by N. Holt, and there was very little variation in the form used.

It was: "Extract square foot of 5 times the square of 50."

The shortest rule given for Elfa's problem was: "Square the number of acres to each rod in a side, and multiply by 160.

The former rule was sent by A. A. Henley, and the latter by G. W. B.

W. P. E. and Marley Crawford give the same rule for N. Holt's problem, only they multiply by 3 instead of 5. How is this boys?

Little Phyllis was visiting her grandma the other day, and gave herself up to serious considerations. After she had for several minutes been looking very earnestly at her grandmother, she asked: "Are you going to die pretty soon?"

"Yes," her grandmother answered, "I suppose I am."

"And am I, too?"

"Oh, no, I hope you are not going to die for a long time yet."

"Well," the little one emphatically exclaimed, "I do not want to die even when it is yet."—Chicago Times-Herald.

For The Blade Young Folks.

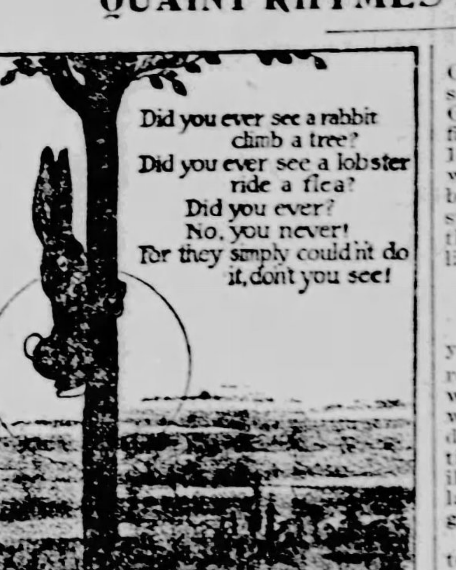
## DICKEY'S OBITUARY.

BY MARY ENNIS MOSIER.

Of Dicky I write, the family cat,
A friend to all but the mouse and rat;
He loved the sparrows more than the pup,
So fond was he that—he ate them up.
At the first bright streak of early morn,
He skulked till he reached the bushy thorn,
When he said to himself, "They can't see me,
And they come for breakfast under this tree.
The Lord watches over, the sparrows to feed,
And I have to hunt for all that I need."

He caught the sparrows, and caught the rats;
Was the envy of all the lazy cats;
But his broad striped back so sleek and trim,
In time began to grow gaunt and slim.
In youth, when nimble, he did his work,
The way we must do, and never shirk.
Then, when old, we'll be fed, like Dicky, our pet,
And be laid away with the deepest regret.

## QUAINT RHYMES AND PICTURES.




Did you ever see a fire burn with snow?
Did you ever climb a ladder down below?
Did you ever?
No you never!
For these things cannot happen, don't you know?

Did you ever see a ship sail on the land?
Did you ever hold a mountain in your hand?
Did you ever?
No you never?
For it really can't be done, you understand."

The above is one of the combinations of jingling verse found in L. Frank Baum's new book for children, entitled Father Goose: His Book. The bright illustrations which are equally as important a feature as the rhymes in a collection of this sort, are by W. W. Denslow, who collaborates with Mr. Baum in bringing out one of the most successful juvenile works of the season.

In their introduction the author and illustrator say they had no intent to imitate or parody the famous verse and pictures of Mother Goose, but own to having followed the plan of the little volume that pleased children ages ago—and still pleases them.

There is a fascination in the coupling of chiming verse and comical pictures that always appeals strongly to children and in this case, the keen sense of humor, as revealed in the tales of Father Goose when,

"Old Mother Goose became
Quite new,
And joined a Woman's club;
She left poor Father Goose
At Home
To care for Sis and Bub,"

should find a throb of responsive pleasure in maturer minds.

As for the children—

"They called for stories by the score,
And laughed and cried to hear
All of the queer and merry songs
That in this book appear."

These newer jingles and pictures are intended to supplement the nursery rhymes whose cadences for nearly two centuries have lingered in the memories of men and women who learned them in childhood.

That Father Goose owned a dog as did the famous Mother Hubbard, may be seen by the following lines:

"I had a dog
Whose head was red.

He always slept
Upon his bed.

He always ate
What he was fed
And barked whene'er
A word he said."

From a mechanical standpoint the volume is quite an artistic creation, all the pages of verse being hand lettered by Ralph Fletcher Seymour.

The warm Welcome which Father Goose has received may readily be observed from the report of his publishers, George M. Hill Co., Chicago, as the first edition appeared in September, 1899, and in November a fourth edition was prepared. The holiday season brought about an increasing popularity, still undiminished, which indicates that the work may become a children's classic like Alice in Wonderland.

### STORY OF LEWIS CARROLL.

The story of Lewis Carroll, as told for young people, by Miss Isa Bowman, the real Alice in Wonderland, is a work which tells of the true nature of a man whose whimsical fancies, love and understanding of children led to the production of those two masterpieces of juvenile literature entitled Alice in Wonderland and Alice Through the Looking-glass.

Miss Bowman, whose privilege it was to be closely associated during the years of her childhood with the Rev. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, or Lewis Carroll, by which name he is better known, pays to him a loving tribute from the tender memories which cluster around the days when she was "his little girl," receiving from him the wise teachings of lessons clothed in such a fascinating garb that the dullest among them became a bright pleasure.

Among some of the words she writes of him are the following:

"To have even known such a man as he was is an inestimable boon. To have been with him so long as a child, to have known so intimately the man who, above all others, has understood childhood, is indeed a memory on which to look back with thanksgiving and tears.

MISS BOROMAN AS ALICE IN WONDERLAND.
—From "The Story of Lewis Carroll."

"Now that I am no longer "his little girl," now that he is dead, and my life is so different from the quiet life he led, I can yet feel the old charm. I can still be glad that he has kissed me, and we were friends. Little girl and grave professor! It is a strange combination. Grave professor and little girl; how curious it sounds! Yet strange and curious as it may seem, it was so, and the little girl, now a little girl no longer, offers this last loving tribute to the friend and teacher she loved so well. Forever that voice is stilled; be it mine to revive some ancient memories of it."

Several of the photographs of children in the book are Lewis Carroll's work, for he was himself a great amateur photographer, and had taken many pictures that were remarkable in their exact portraiture of the subject. Of being photographed personally, he had a great horror, and consequently there are very few portraits of his in existence.

In addition to the pictures and sketches the volume contains reproductions of a diary and numerous facsimile letters written by Mr. Carroll to Miss Bowman and others, together with some of his nonsense rhymes and jingles, which linger in the memory when graver verse escapes from the archives of the mind.

To the world at large, Lewis Carroll was the grave and learned scholar of mathematics and the writer of abstruse and dry books, far different from Alice in Wonderland. To the little folks he was a fascinating, loving comrade, and the greatest friend that childhood ever had.

Published by E. P. Dutton and Co., New York.

ACTS GENTLY ON THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER
AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM
EFFECTUALLY,
DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
PERMANENTLY.
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE.

# KENTUCKY ROW IS SETTLED.

## Agreement to End the Affair--Death of Goebel on Saturday.

The exciting series of events which have made Kentucky seethe with partisan excitement is herewith briefly set forth for the readers of the Weekly Blade:

Jan. 31.—Gov. Taylor issued a proclamation, declaring that a state of insurrection prevailed in Kentucky and especially in Frankfort, and he therefore adjourned the general assembly of the state, to meet in London, Laurel county, on Tuesday, Feb. 6. Laurel county is strongly Republican. Meantime the troops of the national guard were brought to Frankfort, to keep the peace, and prevent the legislature from meeting. Every avenue to the state house was guarded, and when the Democratic legislators attempted to enter they were turned back. They then made several attempts to meet in other buildings, but were frustrated.

The Democrats refused to obey the proclamation, on the ground that the governor, under the constitution of the state, had no authority to adjourn the legislature.

J. C. W. BECKHAM.

### Goebel Declared Governor.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—While William Goebel lay at the point of death in his room as the result of an assassin's bullet, the contesting boards, which for two weeks had been listening to the evidence in his contest for the governor's chair, last evening declared him entitled to the seat.

The boards having in charge the contests between Goebel and Taylor, for governor, and Beckham and Marshall for lieutenant governor, met at 7 o'clock last night in the city hall to consider the evidence submitted to them, and prepare their report to the legislature. A few legal authorities were read to them at the request of Senator Allen, who wished light shed upon a few doubtful points. The vote was then taken, and by a strict party vote of 10 to 1, William Goebel was declared to have been legally elected governor of Kentucky.

The Beckham-Marshall contest was then voted upon, and a strict party vote of 9 to 2 settled this matter. No announcement was made of the reasons leading up to the report being made last night, the boards taking everything at one leap. Each one of the members of both committees announced that he had made up his mind as to the merits of the case, and voted promptly as his name was called.

### Senator Goebel's Career.

Covington, Ky., Jan. 31.—This city, the home of Goebel since his youth, has been in a state of great excitement since the shooting at Frankfort became known.

Senator Wm. Goebel was born in a small hamlet in Sullivan county, Pa. With his parents he came to Covington when quite a boy. William started to learn the jewelry trade in Cincinnati, but after remaining there a short time, about 1873, he entered the law office of Stevenson & Myers, the latter the father of Hon. Harvey Myers. After the dissolution of the firm he continued with the firm of Stevenson & O'Hara, and afterwards became the law partner of Gov. John W. Stevenson. Later he became the law partner of Hon. John G. Carlisle, the ex-speaker, senator and secretary of the treasury. He was prominent as a member of the Democratic state committee for years. The Democratic state convention at Louisville, last June, that nominated Senator Goebel for governor over Col. Stone and Gen. Hardin, was one of the most notable gatherings of the kind in the history of this state.

Senator Goebel was the author of the present election law of Kentucky, a measure which has attracted unusual attention on account of its peculiar provisions. On the returns of the county boards, afterward affirmed by the state board of elections, the certificate of election was given to Taylor, his contestee.

Goebel's first advent in politics was as a candidate for state senator to fill the unexpired term of J. W. Bryan, who was elected lieutenant governor with Buckner in 1887, and has since continuously represented Kenton county in the senate. He was a man who despised any ostentation whatever. He steadfastly refused to have his picture taken up to his candidacy for governor, and persistently refused to write an autobiography, and none is found in the many histories and lives of famous men of Kentucky. He has made his home for years with Mrs. M. Bryson, on Sixth street. He was very simple in his manners, was a close student, and was ever poring over law books or literature. He is 44 years of age and never married. Goebel is a fearless man, and has had various encounters, the most notable one being with John L. Stanford, president of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank of this city, April 11, 1895, in which Stanford was killed by Goebel.

### Charge Still Remains.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5.—The charge of murder, which it was expected would be the accusation after Mr. Goebel's death, has not yet been substituted for that of malicious shooting against Harland Whittaker, the prisoner brought here for safekeeping on account of the excited state of the people of Frankfort on the day Goebel was shot. Whittaker refuses to talk to the deputy jailers, and will answer no questions from reporters.

The behavior of J. L. Sutton, the Whitley county sheriff under confinement for alleged complicity in the assassination, leads those who come in contact with him daily to believe he is mentally unbalanced.

Feb. 1.—The excitement continued. The Democratic members of the legislature succeeded in meeting. Adopted the report of the committee and Goebel took the oath of office upon his death-bed. Beckham was also sworn in as lieutenant governor.

Feb. 2.—A notice of suit for injunction was served on Gov. Taylor. The stenographer, Alonzo Walker, who served the notice by pinning it upon the door of the executive building, was arrested and held prisoner.

### Goebel's Death.

Feb. 3.—Gobernor Bradley appealed to the national government, but was informed that no emergency had arisen justifying its interference.

Goebel died at 6:44 in the evening, and Beckham was at once sworn in as governor by the Democrats.

Gov. Taylor personally offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the man who shot Goebel.

Feb. 5.—After a most exciting Sunday, Gov. Taylor reiterated that he would not recall the order for the legislature to meet at London. Efforts to come to a settlement were made all day Sunday and Monday. The proceedings Tuesday, Feb. 6, are given below.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 6.—The peace conference held at the Galt House last night between seven representatives of the Republican party and seven representatives of the Democratic party resulted in the unanimous signing of an agreement embodying seven specific propositions, which promise a settlement of the party differences, which have brought about two state governments in Kentucky. This agreement is in substance as follows:

First—That if the general assembly in joint session shall adopt a resolution ratifying the action adopting the contest reports seating Goebel and Beckham the contestees, W. S. Taylor and John Marshall, shall submit without further protest.

Second—That all parties shall be united in an effort to bring about such a modification of the election law as will provide for non-partisan election boards and insure free and fair elections.

Third—That the conditions shall remain in status quo until Monday, the general assembly meeting and adjourning from day to day until that time.

Fourth—That nothing shall be done to hinder or prevent a joint session of the general assembly for taking action on the ratification resolution.

Fifth—That the state contest board shall meet and adjourn from day to day until Tuesday without taking any action on the contests for minor state offices. This postponement is suggested in order that the action of the general assembly on the ratification resolution may be taken first.

Sixth—That the state troops shall be removed from the state capitol at once, though with all necessary precaution for the public safety. This matter is to be under the direction of Gen. Dan Lindsay, of Frankfort.

Seventh—That the Republican officials and officers of the State Guard shall have immunity of charges of treason, usurpation, court-martial, or any other such offenses.

The agreement was signed by the following:

Republicans—John Marshall, Judge John W. Barr, Gen. Dan Lindsay, T. L. Edelen, Dr. T. H. Banter, David W. Fairleigh, C. T. Ballard.

Democrats—J. C. S. Blackburn, J. C. W. Beckham, Sam J. Shackelford, Urey Woodson, James B. McCreary, Phil Thompson, Robert J. Breckenridge.

The agreement in full was not given out last night, as it was desired first to submit it to Governor Taylor for his signature. It was stated by the Republicans present that Governor Taylor would agree to anything that all of them signed.

It was stated in the conference that the London session of the General Assembly would be called off at once.

The conference began at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Galt house, and lasted until 2:30 o'clock this morning, when a typewritist was sent for and the agreement was prepared and signed.

Until Monday, while the situation is in status quo, Governor Taylor will remain in possession of the executive buildings, while the Republicans will recognize him and the Democrats will recognize Governor Beckham as governor.

### Taylor Says Wait.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 6.—The news of the agreement reached last night in Louisville was received with great relief in Frankfort. The strain of the last ten days has been very great, and any lessening of the tension was most welcome to the members of both parties. Not a single member of the legislature, Democrat or Republican, is in the city, and none is expected before late in the afternoon or to-morrow.

Governor Taylor refused to discuss the agreement until it had been brought to him. He said it was neither right nor courteous for him to do so. He, however, made the assertion that if the Goebel law were repealed and an election law given to the people of Kentucky which would insure a fair and honest count of the votes as cast, he would allow no personal ambition of his own to stand in the way of a peaceful adjustment of the troubles.

It was 10:30 o'clock before Judge Yost and Mr. Sweeny, the Republican attorneys arrived from Louisville, Gen. Daniel Lindsay, of Louisville, being with them. They had the agreement, and carried it at once to Governor Taylor's office, and the door was locked upon all outsiders.

It is generally believed that Governor Taylor will accept the agreement, although he has as yet given no positive assurance that he will do so.

At 11:30 o'clock, Governor Taylor stated that he would make no public statement regarding his attitude toward the resolution of the Louisville conference before to-morrow.

"A legal proposition has been submitted to me," he said. "I wish time to consider it. I shall have nothing to say before to-morrow. It is possible that I may reach a conclusion late this afternoon, but it is very doubtful if I do so. I wish to consult with my lawyers at some length before saying anything or taking any action."

More than this regarding his intentions the governor would not say.

Governor Taylor was closeted for a long time with Gen. Dan Lindsay, T. L. Edelen and T. H. Baker, of Louisville, and finally told the gentlemen that he wished time to consider, and would let them know when he had reached a decision. Mr. Baker, after leaving the conference, was asked his opinion of the probable result, and replied:

"I hope and believe that everything will be settled peaceably."

The others expressed similar opinions, although all of them stated that they were giving personal opinions and not speaking, in any sense, for Governor Taylor.

### Covington in Mourning.

Covington, Feb. 6.—The special Goebel funeral train arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning from Frankfort. It consisted of a baggage car with the casket and floral tributes, a coach for the pall-bearers, judges of the appellate court, legislative committee and others, and a Pullman with the relatives. Among those in the Pullman were Arthur Goebel, of Cincinnati; Justus Goebel, wife and children, of Arizona; Mrs. Braunecker, of Ohio, sister of the deceased; Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, of Cincinnati; Mr. Reynolds is a brother-in-law of Justus Goebel; Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCord, and other personal friends were also in the Pullman. The casket was removed from the Capitol Hotel at Frankfort, shortly before 4 a. m. The hearse, followed by carriages and many pedestrians, proceeded under the electric lights to the special train which left at 4 a. m.

The demonstration in honor of Gov. Goebel in the city and county which he had represented in the state senate for twelve years, was impressively simple. A large detail of police was stationed about the depot, and another detail kept the streets clear from the depot to the Odd Fellows' Hall, where the body lies in state. With the exception of floral tributes, carried in the procession, there was no attempt at display. The relatives had been driven to their respective homes, and not a single carriage was in line. A guard of honor consisting of fifty neighbors, received the body at the depot, and another guard was in waiting for it at Odd Fellows' Hall. The detail of police at the depot led the procession, followed by the guards of honor, members of the legislature and of the court of appeals, Kenton county Bar Association, Campbell county Bar Association, and other organizations, but the great bulk of the procession was made up of a multitude of people who assembled at the depot and fell into the line. During the first hour after the arrival of the funeral train, only a small portion of the crowd could gain entrance to Odd Fellows' Hall, and a steady procession moved past the bier all the forenoon. The remains will lie in state here until 10 p. m., and then they will be in charge of the guard during the night, and conveyed back to Frankfort by special train to-morrow morning, where they will lie in state until the funeral at that place on Thursday.

### Solons in London.

London, Feb. 6.—Seven Republican representatives and one Republican senator arrived on the early morning train to-day. There are now 34 representatives and ten senators in London, all Republicans but Senator Hayes, who is a Brown Democrat. Lieut. Gov. Marshall was expected to arrive, but he has telegraphed from Louisville, that he will not be here to-day.

With the exception of the one company of "Barbourville Guards," the legislators and newspaper men are the only strangers here.

Two more senators arrived later, making the number of members up to noon 46. The house committee on resolutions got together this morning, and drafted new resolutions in respect to Governor Goebel's death for introduction in the legislature to-day, as follows:

"Whereas, William Goebel, a member of the senate of the commonwealth of Kentucky, died on the third day of February, his death being caused by a wound inflicted at the hands of an unknown assassin; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the house of representatives of the commonwealth of Kentucky:

"First—That we regard this crime as an outrage upon humanity and the fair name of Kentucky.

"Second—That we deeply sympathize with the relatives and friends of the deceased in their time of bereavement.

"Third—That as a mark of respect to his memory, this house shall now stand adjourned until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, February 7, 1900, and that these resolutions be spread in the journal."

The house of representatives convened at 12:05 o'clock on the ground floor of the Laurel county seminary. Representative Slack called the house to order, and Rev. Ewell, of the London Christian church, offered prayer. Owing to the fact that Speaker Trimble was not present, nominations for speaker pro tem. were in order. Representatives Hazwell and Bethurem were nominated. Hazwell declined to allow his name to be used and Bethurem's nomination was made unanimous. He accepted the chair, and was sworn in by Judge Brown, of the circuit court. Judge Faulkner, of Barboursville, was elected clerk pro tem., and was also sworn.

The resolutions of respect were introduced and adopted unanimously, and the house adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

THE WIZARD OF THE WEST.

Prof. S. A. Weltmer, the Great Magnetic Healer, Astounds the World by His Remarkable Cures.

Weltmerism, the Method of Magnetic Healing, originated by Prof. S. A. Weltmer, of Nevada, Mo., in its wide scope for doing good to suffering humanity, does not only cure diseases of all nature, but makes it impossible for disease to exist. This is a fact that has been substantiated by the many thousands of cures made. All physicians, all scientists, in fact, all who know the physiology of the human race, know that if the organs of circulation, secretion and excretion are in perfect condition, perfect health is attained. Weltmerism restores, without the aid of medicine, these organs to their natural function and the disease is banished.

PROF. WELTMER.

This great method cures dyspepsia, indigestion, stomach trouble, in fact, any disease known to man or woman, and this without the aid of medicine that so often ruins a constitution, which under the Weltmer method of magnetic healing is made strong. T. T. Rodes, Paris, Mo., Prosecuting Attorney of Monroe County, suffered for years from Sciatic Rheumatism; tried everything without benefit, was instantly cured through Prof. Weltmer's Absent Treatment. Mrs. C. R. Graham, Boise City, Iowa, afflicted with rheumatism nine years, cured through Weltmerism. Mrs. D. H. Allen, Aurora Springs, Mo., suffered from consumption in its worst form; fully restored by Prof. Weltmer's Absent Treatment. D. E. Alford, Rubens, Jewell Co., Kans., cured of Kidney and stomach troubles by Prof. Weltmer's Absent Treatment. Send for a copy of the Magnetic Journal, a 40-page illustrated Magazine, giving a long list of the most astounding cures ever performed. It is sent free.

TEACHES HIS ART TO OTHERS Prof. Weltmer teaches his wonderful art to others, and it is the grandest and best paying profession of the age. Many of his students are making $10 to $50 per day. Taught by mail or personal instructions. Full instructions sent free to those writing to Prof. J. H. Kelly, Sec'y, Nevada, Mo.

# IS GEN. BULLER ADVANCING?

## No News, but Rumors of an Advance Toward Ladysmith.

London, Feb. 6.—This hoping, fearing, doubting nation remains at the mercy of every wild rumor. The impression that General Buller's forces are fighting will not die out, in spite of the continuous asseverations at the war office that it has no news to confirm that belief. From Cape Town under to-day's date comes the statement that up to this morning nothing has been heard here regarding General Buller's recrossing the Tugela river, while Field Marshal Lord Roberts in a dispatch dated Monday, Feb. 5, reports no change in the situation. In view of the latter's dispatches it seems hard to credit the circumstantial reports of the engagement of General Buller's troops. The concensus now almost inclines toward the decision that these are due to the wish being father of the thought.

The complete silence from the front and at home may be significant, as the wisacres aver, but it more probably represents that period of preparation which precedes an important movement.

In other parts than the Tugela river the conditions of information are scarcely more satisfactory. There is an inconclusive vagueness regarding French's reported intention to attack Norval's Pont with an overwhelming force of infantry. While the news of sharp fighting in the neighborhood of Colesberg can be fairly expected within a few days, it is not likely that it will assume greater proportions than reconnaissance and skirmishes for the purpose of holding the advanced position of the forthcoming main advance by way of Bloemfontein. General French is strategically prohibited from running any serious risk.

Lord Roberts' reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn creates an excellent impression here.

From Kimberley and Mafeking there is nothing new, so it can be presumed that the intermittent bombardment of those places continues.

## THE BRITISH FORCE.

London, Feb. 2.—Mr. Wyndham's remarkable declaration in the house of commons that Great Britain will have in a fortnight 180,000 regulars in South Africa, 7,000 Canadians and Australians and 26,030 South African volunteers, is received with wonderment. Of this total of 213,000 troops, with 452 guns, all are now there, with the exception of about 18,000 that are afloat. Beyond comparison this is the largest force Great Britain has ever put in the field. At the end of the Crimean war she had scraped together 80,000 men. Mr. Wyndham's speech was the strongest defense the government has yet put forward as to what has been done and is being done. The general tone of the morning papers is that his figures will astonish the country. Roughtly speaking, only 80,000 men are at the front. Two thousand others have been lost, and ten thousand are shut up at Ladysmith. Excluding these there are 70,000 troops who have not yet been in action, in addition to those at sea. Why so many effectives have not yet been engaged is explained by the lack of land transport and the organization of supplies, to which Lord Roberts is devoting his experience and Lord Kitchener his genius for details.

### Burghers Deserting.

Steerk's Spruit, Jan. 29.—Commandant Olivier, of the Orange Free State in a speech to the Boers at Ladygrey, said that his men were almost surrounded at Stormberg, and unless recruits were forthcoming he would be compelled to abandon the position. It is admitted that in the recent fight at Ladysmith the Boers lost 1,100 killed and 600 wounded. Many colonists who fought at Stormberg have gone back to their farms, and have refused to return to active service, though threatened with death. Among those are some conspicuous burghers who originally invited the Free Staters to invade Cape Colony.

### Guns From Pretoria.

Cape Town, Feb. 6.—The Argus announces that 90 guns have been despatched from Pretoria to the front and that the Pretoria forts have been practically denuded of artillery.

## HAY AT PRETORIA.

Pretoria, Monday, Feb. 6.—Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States consul here, was received by the Transvaal government to-day and presented his credentials. He created an excellent impression.

## BIG STRIKE COMING.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—At a meeting of the Building Trades Council, held here to-day, labor difficulties reached what is thought to be a crisis. The business agent of the Hod-carriers and Building Laborers' union was ordered to call off the men at work on every building in Chicago where the new rules of the Building Cantractors' Council were posted. As nearly every firm of building contractors in Chicago is bound by the rules of the Contractors' Council this means that six thousand men will be ordered to strike. In addition to this number eight thousand carpenters, it is asserted, will walk out next Saturday. On that day the carpenters will take their usual Saturday half holiday, which it is claimed, is contrary to the new rules formulated by the Contractors' council. As this will, it is asserted, be looked upon by the contractors as a strike, the business agent at the meeting to-day was instructed to inform the men not to resume work the following Monday.

TWO FINE SPECIMENS

Of Physical Manhood.

No form of athletic exercise demands such perfect physical condition as prize fighting. Every muscle in the body must be fully developed and supple, and the heart, lungs and stomach must act to perfection. Whether we endorse prize-fighting or not, it is nevertheless interesting to know the manner by which men arrive at such physical perfection.

James Jefferies, the present champion heavy weight of the world, and his gallant opponent, Tom Sharkey, in the greatest pugilistic encounter that has ever taken place, both pursued much the same course of training and the first and most important part of this training was to get the stomach in condition, and keep the digestion absolutely perfect, so that every muscle and nerve would be at its highest capabilities.

This was not done by a secret patent medicine, but both of these great pugilists used a well known natural digestive tablet sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and composed of the digestive ferments which every stomach requires for healthy digestion.

Champion Jefferies says: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets prevents acidity, strengthen the stomach and insure perfect digestion. They keep a man in fine physical condition." Signed, James J. Jefferies, champion of the world.

The gallant fighter, Sharkey, says: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets remove all discomfort after eating. They rest the stomach and restore it to a healthful condition. I heartily recommend them." Signed, Thos. J. Sharkey.

The advantage of the daily use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is that they keep the people well and ward off sickness and are equally valuable to well persons as to the dyspeptics. Another advantage is that these tablets contain no cathartics, or poisons of any character, but simply digestive ferments which are found in every healthy stomach, and when digestion is imperfect it is because the stomach lacks some of these elements and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets supply it.

They are no cheap cathartic, but a perfectly safe and efficient digestive and the demand for them is greater than the sale of all other so-called dyspepsia cures combined. No remedy could possibly reach such a place in public esteem except as the result of positive merit.

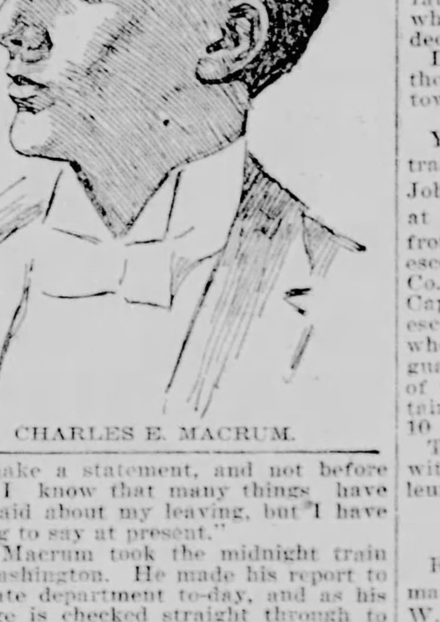
Full sized packages are sold by all druggists at 50 cents and the best habit you can possibly form is to take a Stuart's Tablet after each meal. They make weak stomachs strong and keep strong stomachs vigorous.

## MACRUM IS HERE.

New York, Feb. 5.—Charles E. Macrum, the former United States consul at Pretoria, who asked to be recalled at a time when affairs in the republic were at a crisis, and when his presence at the Transvaal republic was urgently required by the state department, arrived here yesterday, on the American line steamship St. Paul. With him were his wife and little daughter.

Macrum has maintained silence as to his reasons for wishing to leave his station, and though repeatedly asked to make public his reasons for so doing he has refused. His silence is still unbroken, although Mr. Macrum says that to-day, after his arrival in Washington, and visit to the state department, he will issue a statement over his signature telling why he left his post at such a critical time.

When seen on the steamship St. Paul he was very reticent to even talk about the situation in Africa when he left. "There is nothing I care to say at present," he said. "I have been asked time and time again as to my reasons for leaving South Africa, and I must answer now, as I have done in the past, that I do not care to say anything. I shall go to Washington as soon as possible—to-day, if I can make connections, and report to the state department. Then I will make a statement, and not before then. I know that many things have been said about my leaving, but I have nothing to say at present."



CHARLES E. MACRUM.

Mr. Macrum took the midnight train for Washington. He made his report to the state department to-day, and as his baggage is checked straight through to his home in East Liverpool, O., it is likely that he will start for that place from Washington as soon as his business is finished.

## GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures issued to-day shows that for the month of January, 1900, the receipts from all sources amounted to $48,012,164, against $41,774,930 for January, 1899. The expenditures during the last month aggregated $39,139,096, against $51,122,770 for January, 1899, leaving a surplus last month of $8,823,068. The receipts last month from the several sources of revenue, together with the increase, as compared with January, 1899, are given as follows:

Customs, $22,094,279; increase, $4,000,000. Internal revenue, $22,779,856, $22,779,856, increase $2,000,000.

Miscellaneous $3,318,029, increase $337,000.

The expenditures for the month are given as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous, $11,036,779; decrease, $1,222,000.

War department, $9,352,813; decrease, $9,300,000.

Navy department, $5,316,631; increase, $90,000.

Indians, $947,113; decrease, $3,560.

Pensions, $10,973,525; increase, $6,500.

Interest, $1,562,222; decrease, $4,000,000.

Since July 1, 1899, the receipts have exceeded the expenditures by $20,870,000.

## TO PROHIBIT POLYGAMY.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The rooms of the House committee on judiciary were crowded to overflowing to-day with the representatives of many religious, missionary and social reform bodies, to urge the need of constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy. Among those heard were Bishop Satterlee, Episcopal bishop of Washington; Rev. Dr. Hamlin, in behalf of the Presbyterian church; Dr. S. H. Green, of the Baptist church, Mrs. James, for the Women's Home Missionary board of the Presbyterian church; Miss Jennie Ackerman, traveling representative of the W. C. T. U.; Judge W. M. Springer, of Indian territory; Dr. John Dixon, of New York; Dr. L. A. Foote, of Brooklyn, and quite a number of others representing various denominations. The addresses were strongly condemnatory of polygamy and many of those engaged in missionary work in the West stated that the Mormon church was systematically preaching the doctrine of polygamy, notwithstanding all denials. The lady speakers appealed for protection to the sanctity of American homes.

## LAWTON—LOGAN.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—The remains of Major General Lawton, Major John A. Logan and Dr. John L. Armstrong were taken east on a special train which left this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Four troops of cavalry and a representative from the Odd Fellows, of which Gen. Lawton was an honored member, made up the escort. Part of the cavalry consisted of troop A, of the National Guard, and a detachment from the Signal Corps of the National Guards. From the Presidio there were troops F and G, of the Sixth Cavalry. Captain West will be in command of the escort.

At the ferry caskets were turned over to the guard of honor which accompanied the remains east. It consisted of non-commissioned officers and four privates. They are Sergeant Simon, of the Fourth Cavalry, who carried the division flag all through the campaign with Lawton. He was the only man left in troop B, of the Fourth Cavalry, who was in it when Lawton was its captain. The privates are John H. Methusen, Company D, Fourteenth Infantry, the general's orderly; Charles A. Oakum, troop I, Fourth Cavalry, his personal orderly, and Trumpeter Frank H. Haberkamm, who will sound taps over General Lawton's last resting-place. Private John K. Waggaman, of troop F, Sixth Cavalry, at the Presidio, is also to be a member of the guard.

The caskets occupied the composite car, the baggage car intervening between it and locomotive of the special train.

Next to the composite car was the Pullman reserved for Mrs. Lawton, her four children, Dr. Armstrong's relatives, General Shafter and others. General Shafter is the special escort designated to go east by the secretary of war. Lieutenant Eugene T. Wilson, his aide, went with him. The escort which arrived with General Lawton's remains from Manila also rode in this Pullman. This escort consisted of Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Edwards, Captain E. S. King and Captain Robert Sewell.

The other Pullman was occupied by Mrs. Logan, the widow of Major Logan, her three children, her mother, Mrs. C. H. Andrews, Miss Parmiee, of Cleveland, and her brother-in-law, Major W. A. Tucker. Mrs. John A. Logan, the mother of Major Logan, and Mrs. Tucker, her sister, will meet the party on their arrival at Chicago.

As the train passed through Sacramento the flag was at half-mast on the state capitol, and minute guns were fired in honor of General Lawton. At Chicago Major Logan's body will be transferred to another train for transportation to Youngstown, O., for interment.

General Lawton's remains will lie in state one day each at Fort Wayne and at Indianapolis, Ind., and will then be taken directly to Washington for burial in the National cemetery at Arlington. Washington will probably be reached on Thursday next, and the public funeral under the direction of Gen. Wesley Merritt will take place on the following day.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—Until she reached this city, Mrs. Lawton knew nothing of the fund raised by the American people. The news was taken aboard by Pilot Reed, and communicated to Mrs. Lawton, by Lieut.-Col. Edwards, the dead soldier's adjutant general.

"Oh, how kind, how kind!" she sobbed, and, completely overcome, she sank down upon a divan and cried like a child.

"It had always been Henry's ambition and mine," she said presently, "to have a home for the children, but I had despaired of it——"

More she could not say.

Everybody in the cabin came forward and congratulated Mrs. Lawton, in turn.

## LOGAN'S BODY

Chicago, Feb. 5.—In a coffin draped with the flag under which he was killed in the Philippines, the body of Major John A. Logan lay in state here to-day. A guard of veterans of the civil war who had fought under the dead soldier's father, stood round the casket as those who wished to pay a last tribute to the decedent filed through Memorial Hall.

Later in the day the body was taken to the train, and the journey to Youngstown, O., the Logan home, was resumed.

Youngstown, O., Feb. 6.—The special train bearing the body of the late Maj. John A. Logan arrived over the B. & O. at 9:10 a. m. The body was removed from the car to a hearse in waiting, and, escorted by the family and relatives and Co. H, Seventh United States infantry, Capt. George Young commanding, was escorted to St. John's Episcopal church, where the casket was placed under a guard of honor from the Logan Rifles, of which Maj. Logan was formerly captain. The remains will lie in state from 10 to 1 o'clock to-morrow.

The funeral will occur at 2 o'clock, with interment in the Andrews mausoleum, in Oak Hill cemetery.

## AT FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 5.—The remains of the late Major-General Henry W. Lawton are to-day lying in state in this city, his former home. Thousands of visitors have come to the city from throughout the northern part of Indiana, the public schools are dismissed, many of the large manufacturing establishments are closed for a part of the day, and business is practically suspended.

The special train bearing the remains, Mrs. Lawton and her children, Major-General William R. Shafter and staff and the military guard, arrived over the Pennsylvania road from Chicago at 7:30 this morning.

At 9 o'clock a military and civic procession proceeded to the Pennsylvania depot and escorted the remains to the rotunda of the courthouse, where the casket is on view. The procession was nearly a mile in length.

## SAN JUAN'S OFFICIALS.

San Juan, P. R., Feb. 3.—The installation into office of the newly-elected city officials took place yesterday. Mayor Egoscue, who was the Republican candidate, refuses to accept the salary of his office, and announces that he will devote it to charity.

The Republicans carried San Juan by a majority of 1,080, the total number of votes cast being 1,837. The city council now stands ten Republicans and five Federals. The election laws entitle the minority party to one-third representation in the council.

The Federals, it is alleged, shrewdly tricked the Republicans in the election by voting on the Republican ticket for lightweight, inexperienced men, and freezing out of the council five of the best Republican candidates.

Senor Morales, the former mayor, is now in Washington.

## GEN. AVERILL DEAD

New York, Feb. 5.—Major General William Woods Averill, the last of the great cavalry leaders of the Union army, died at Bath, N. Y., Saturday, aged 68 years. He was one of the inventors of asphalt paving, and in 1898, after seventeen years of litigation, was awarded $700,000 by the appellate division of the supreme court as his share of the profits of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company.

To Be Prepared

For war is the surest way for this nation to maintain peace. That is the opinion of the wisest statesmen. It is equally true that to be prepared for spring is the best way to avoid the peculiar dangers of the season. This is a lesson multitudes are learning, and at this time, when the blood is sure to be loaded with impurities and to be weak and sluggish, the millions begin to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, expels all disease germs, creates a good appetite, gives strength and energy and puts the whole system in a healthy condition, preventing pneumonia, fevers and other dangerous diseases which are liable to attack a weakened system.

WINE OF CARDUI

THE LINK THAT BINDS.

JACKSON, TENN., Nov. 23.

I was subject to miscarriage for three years, and suffered constantly with backache. I wrote to you for advice, and after using three bottles of Wine of Cardui, according to your directions, I am strong and well, and the mother of a fine girl baby.

MRS. E. N. JOWERS.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

There is no use talking—a baby in the house is the link that binds husband and wife together. Nothing is sadder than fruitless wedlock. The prattling and cooing of the little ones offset a thousand times the occasional worries and trials of life. When a wife is barren, there is a derangement somewhere in the genital organs, caused by one or more of those common disorders known as "female troubles". Wine of Cardui is the remedy. It puts the organs of generation in a strong and healthy condition, fitting the wife for the sacred duty of reproducing her kind. During the period of gestation the entire system of the expectant mother is built up to withstand the ordeal of labor, and when the little one makes its advent it is lusty and strong, well-fitted to grow to maturity in perfect health. The mother, too, passes through the trial with little pain and no dread. Wine of Cardui is truly a wonderful medicine for women.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT. For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, Ladies' Advisory Dep't, The CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Large Bottles for $1.00 at Druggists.

WINE OF CARDUI

## CERVERA'S WATCH.

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 3.—Admiral Cervera's watch is in "soak" in this city, and Mr. William Pitt Cleveland, a local genius of literary tastes and aesthetic habits is organizing a company of forty persons to redeem it and send it back to Spain to the admiral.

Ed. Vail & Co., jewelers, are in possession of the watch, having advanced $40 upon it to ex-Lieut. W. A. Bettis, of the Twenty-third Kansas troops, colored. While in Cuba Bettis was leading a detachment of his company when he met a Cuban who was all but dead. This Cuban had been in hiding, vainly waiting to make his way to Spain. He tore from the lining of his trousers, in which it had been sewed, this watch, and sold it to Bettis. The watch contains the name of the admiral and the arms of Spain. On the way home from Cuba a passenger on the transport offered Bettis $300 for it, which he refused. He wanted to bring that watch to Wichita to exhibit to his friends as a relic of the Spanish-American war.

The story of the watch is this—that is, the Cuban end of it. Admiral Cervera gave it to a Cuban pilot who showed him the way out of Santiago harbor the morning of the memorable battle. After Cervera had been crushed the Cubans were so delighted that they wanted to hang the pilot who helped him to his intended escape from the American navy. The Cuban pilot made his escape from Santiago and skulked in the woods until he could find some means of escaping to Spain; for he knew that it would be useless for him to try to live in Cuba after the war. It was while he was skulking that Lieut. Bettis caught up with him and obtained the watch.

## NO MEDIATION.

New York, Jan. 31.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

"All the information which has reached the President is to the effect that Great Britain does not desire mediation, and, though it is understood that the Boer government is anxious for peace, the statements made by Dr. Leyds, its representative in Europe, seem to favor a continuance of the war. The President certainly will not interfere unless both governments request the use of his good offices.

This statement, made by an official of the administration after the meeting of the cabinet, may be regarded as authoritative.

## ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 2.—In conformity with the boundary modus vivendi, the Canadian officials have moved their custom house from Log Cabin, where it handled all the rail and wagon road business from the interior, to the summit of White Pass. D. Stevens has been designated deputy collector.

In explanation of the change, E. S. Busby, supervising officer of the custom house at Bennett Atlin and the Summit, in a public statement says:

"We have moved the custom house from Log Cabin to the Summit simply because it is a natural place for such a house. Furthermore, in this instance, the United States custom office is stationed at the Summit, and in case of any misunderstanding as to routine affairs, the matter can be settled right on the spot by the representatives of the respective governments without delay."

### Great Fire.

St. Louis, Feb. 5.—Property to the estimated value of $1,500,000 was burned yesterday, the greater part of four blocks of buildings and their contents, between Third and Sixth streets and Franklin avenue and Morgan street, in the heart of the retail section, being destroyed. One fireman was killed, nine others of the fire department were injured more or less seriously, and five or six citizens slightly hurt. None of the injured will die, so far as known last night.

# FOREIGN ITEMS.

## RUSSIA ACTIVE.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 5.—The campaign in favor of taking advantage of the present complications in South Africa to secure Russian ports on the Indian ocean and Mediterranean is being pushed with vigor. The newspapers openly advocate profiting by Great Britain's difficulties to realize the schemes upon which depends the ultimate prosperity of Russia and which Great Britain has always frustrated.

London, Feb. 2.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Russian loan to Persia secures to Russia a prolongation of the concession of exclusive right to construct railways in that country, and it assured here that by June next Bender Abbas, on the Persian gulf, will become Russion in virtue of another loan."

## TROUBLE IN THE SOUDAN.

Paris, Feb. 2.—A dispatch to the Havas news agency from Cairo confirms the report that a rebellion had occurred among the Soudanese troops in Khartoum. It says:

"There is much anxiety here. There have been a number of grave incidents, notably the growing discontent in the Egyptian army, which has attained to a mutiny in two Soudanese battalions. The government has sent Col. Wingate to parley with them. The army complain of bad treatment and the secret dispatch of Egyptian troops to South Africa. It appears certain that ten Maxims and a large assignment of saddles have gone to Durban, and a number of English officers and civil functionaries have obtained an unlimited furlough to go to South Africa, which is believed to be a breach of Egypt's neutrality. The government is alarmed at the attitude of the black troops and has asked the khedive to intervene. The latter has sent a letter urging obedience, but the anxiety nevertheless continues. Egypt is almost denuded of European soldiers.

## NOT ASKING INTERVENTION.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—The German foreign office denies that Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, is attempting to induce Germany to join in an intervention movement. Dr. Leyds denies that he is going to St. Petersburg. He is under medical treatment. The diplomatic agent did not desire to emphasize why there should be a bond of sympathy between the United States and the Transvaal.

Dr. Leyds has exhibited, with much satisfaction, a specimen of a Mauser used by the Boers and manufactured by Herr Loewe, of Berlin. The barrel is almost completely encased in wood to obviate heating.

## PLAGUE AT HONOLULU.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Surgeon General Sternberg received a telegram yesterday from Col. Forwood, of the medical department at San Francisco, saying that Major Taylor, at Honolulu, reports under date of January 15, that there have been 34 cases of Bubonic plague and 27 deaths in Honolulu, and that the situation is serious. According to Major Taylor the disease has appeared in several isolated places outside the original district and a native guard and a white woman have been stricken. The soldiers are closely quarantined and the hospital is in a safe place. Major Taylor says that the board of health is acting vigorously and has burnt Chinatown and other infected localities.

## KING MENELIK.

New York, Feb. 1.—A despatch from Zurich states that reports that Menelik is arming are untrue, and that Negus has rejected French and Russian counsel to attack the English from the rear.

Menelik in November last received an extraordinary embassy sent to him by England, with the greatest honor. He held any number of conferences with the English envoys, at which Herr Ilg, his Swiss adviser, was present.

The Negus was highly delighted with the result of the negotiations and loaded the delegates with costly presents for the queen. French and Russian diplomats are very dissatisfied at the turn which things have taken. English influence in Abyssinia is steadily increasing.

Menelik will not visit Paris. He takes the greatest possible interest in the construction of the Djibouti-Harrar railway.

## SAMOA QUIET.

London, Feb. 1.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, under date of January 24, say that all is quiet in Samoa and the natives are more settled than at any time since the disturbance between the native factions. At a recent meeting of the Mataafans, at which Malietoa was present, Mataafa made an address in which he counselled implicit obedience to the law.

## VENEZUELA REVOLUTION.

New York, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says: The Venezuelan revolutionists, under General Valentin Perez, have defeated the government troops at San Fernando, capital of Ipure. Perez's forces now occupy San Fernando.

## AN ITALIAN GIRL.

Constantinople, Jan. 31.—Owing to a refusal of the minister of justice, Abdurrahman Pasha, to hand over the 15-year old Italian girl, Sylvia Geneli, who had been placed in the harem of a Turkish officer, the Italian ambassador, Signor A. Panza, has sent an ultimatum to the Porte declaring that unless the girl is surrendered to the Italian embassy to-day diplomatic relations between the two governments will be ruptured. Although the minister of justice contends that the girl has embraced Islamism it is thought the porte will yield to the ambassador's demand.

## NEW JAPANESE STEAMER.

Washington, Jan. 31.—A Japanese concern has just turned out a 12,000 ton steel, twin-screw steamer, the Awa Maru, which, according to United States Consul Harris, at Nagasaki, who reports the fact to the state department, is equal in every respect, including cabin accommodations, to the best class of Atlantic steamships. Material has been ordered for two other steamers of the same kind for the same line, and two are under construction for another line. The industry in Japan appears to be flourishing.

## COAL SCARCE IN EUROPE.

London, Feb. 1.—The announcement that a firm of Cardiff coal shippers has contracted to supply foreign agents with 400,000 tons of steam coal for shipment abroad has occasioned genuine uneasiness. The destination of the fuel is not mentioned, but as coal at present is exceptionally scarce in Germany, France and Russia, it is probably going to one of these countries. France is already replacing her home deficiency by buying in the United States, but the American shipments are intended solely for railroad locomotives and will not be used in the navy. The vital interest which the question has for Great Britain will be understood when it is realized that Natal is depending on Wales for coal for the numerous transports that have gone to Durban because the colonial coal fields have been closed by the war. It is pointed out that it would be a good move on the part of the Boers to drain the fuel resources of Great Britain in this manner, and, in the event of sudden demands, the British army would be perilously crippled by the loss of so much coal. Some of the newspapers advocate the government placing an embargo on such transactions in war time.

### Hot in Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 5.—There were 219 cases of sunstroke here Sunday, of which 134 cases were fatal.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

# CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY ENDED.

## Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Instead--We Will Build Nicaraguan Canal.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The following is the text of the new treaty negotiated in relation to the construction of the Nicaraguan canal:

The United States of America and her majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to that end remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States without impairing the "general principle" of neutralization established in article VIII. of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States, John Hay, secretary of state of the United States, and her majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., her majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States.

Who having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I.—It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations or through subscription to or purchase of stock, or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present convention, the said government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

Article II.—The high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the "general principles" of neutralization established in article VIII., of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, adopt, as the basis of such neutralization, the following rules, substantially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certain other powers, signed at Constantinople, October 9, 1858, for the free navigation of the Suez maritime canal, that is to say:

1—The canal shall be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise.

2—The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it.

3—Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary; and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service.

Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

4—No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the canal except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible despatch.

5—The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than 24 hours at any one time except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible, but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within 24 hours from the departure of a vessel of the other belligerent.

6—The plant, establishments, buildings, and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war as in time of peace shall enjoy complete immunity of attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

7—No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

Article III.—The high contracting parties will, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, bring it to the notice of the other powers and invite them to adhere to it.

Article IV.—The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London within six months from the date hereof, or earlier, if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, A. D., February fifth, 1900.

(Signed.) JOHN HAY,
PAUNCEFOTE.

The President's letter of transmittal is as follows:

To the Senate—I transmit herewith, with a view to receive the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification, a convention this day signed by the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States.

(Signed.) WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1900.

London, Feb. 5.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon alone comments on the Nicaragua agreement. It welcomes the announcement but says it is surprised Great Britain does not get compensation for "relinquishing her undoubted rights."

The paper realizes that Lord Salisbury may have good reasons for assenting to this but hopes Great Britain's friendly action will "count in the settlement of the Alaskan dispute."

# PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Secretary Hay has received assurances from all of the South American countries which have diplomatic representatives in Washington, of the most favorable reception by them of President McKinley's suggestion that a congress of pan-American nations be reconvened, this time preferably at the City of Mexico, because the first congress was held in Washington. The next step toward the execution of the project probably will be the extension by Mexico of invitations to the nations of North, South and Central America to participate in such a congress. It is the President's expectation that aside from the great advantages that may be expected to follow a closer association of the nations of the three Americas, important commercial and business opportunities may be opened to the merchants of the United States, through the legislation of the congress. It is the intention of this government to earnestly forward the project for the establishment of an international bank; to adopt, if possible, measures to simplify the customs practices of the various nations; to secure the universal acceptance of the system of commercial nomenclature and perhaps to push the construction of the intercontinental railway. There are other vast projects, too, such as a universal arbitration scheme, and a uniform set of extradition laws and treaties which may be expected to come before the congress.

# M'KINLEY HONORS TAFT.

## The Judge Is Made Chief of the New Philippine Commission.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Judge William H. Taft, of the United States circuit court of appeals, has resigned. He has accepted appointment as chief of the new Philippine commission and will depart for his new work in about six weeks.

United States Judge Severens, of Michigan, has been appointed Taft's successor, and a new judge will be appointed in Severens' place.

Judge Taft was here two weeks ago and conferred with McKinley. The Blade predicted then that Taft would likely leave the bench for a more active career in politics and he tells me to-day that after his work on the commission is ended he will begin the practice of law in Cincinnati. This means that he will enter politics. Judge W. R. Day came on with Taft and advised the appointment of Severens.

WM. H. TAFT, OF CINCINNATI.
Will Head the New Philippine Commission.

New York, Feb. 3.—According to the Washington correspondent of the Tribune, President McKinley has decided not to wait for Congress to act on the matter of replacing the military government by a civil administration in the Philippines, recognizing that much time would be consumed in deliberaton. It has been decided, therefore, to send out three, or at most, five commissioners, to establish, provisionally, the form of territorial government recommended in the report of the Philippine commission sent to Congress to-day. According to present intentions the head of the new commission is eventually to become the governor of the territory of the Philippines, its secretary will become the secretary of the territory.

# COST OF SPANISH WAR.

Washington, Feb. 6.—From the beginning of the war with Spain to the present time the total expenditures of the government on account of that war and on account of the hostilities in the Philippines amount to about $355,000,000, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| On account of the War Department | $255,000,000 |
| On account of the Navy Department | 69,000,000 |
| Paid to Spain for Philippines | 20,000,000 |
| Interest on war loan to date | 9,000,000 |
| Increased expenses in departmental service in Washington | 2,000,000 |
| Total war expenditures | $355,000,000 |

The national defence fund of $50,000,000 voted by Congress at the commencement of the war was placed at the disposal of the President without any limitations whatever, and allotments from it were made to the various departments to meet expenditures for which Congress had not specifically appropriated.

The largest allotment, $29,973,274.22, was made to the Navy department, and was principally used for the purchase of vessels, guns, ammunition and supplies. Some of the principal items of expenditure under this allotment were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Purchase of vessels | $17,780,485.27 |
| Alterations and repairs to vessels | 1,111,474.54 |
| Bureau of Ordnance (guns, ammunition, etc.) | 5,582,888.45 |
| Purchase of guns, ammunition and supplies abroad | 1,327,017.26 |
| Buildings, etc., navy yards, stations | 690,857.18 |
| Hire and running expenses chartered vessels | 475,422.87 |

Allotments amounting to $18,969,627.68 were made to the War department, from which the principal expenditures were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Under Ordnance Bureau | $9,081,496.86 |
| Under Engineer's Bureau | 585,000.00 |
| Under Quartermaster's Bureau | 1,989,230.82 |
| Under Medical Bureau | 1,520,000.00 |

Allotments of $325,118.68 to the State department and $150,008.09 to the Treasury department were also made from this fund, to be used for expenses incurred by these departments on account of the war.

# THE PHILIPPINE REPORT.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The President to-day transmitted to congress the first volume of the report of the Philippine commission. It is a volume of 264 pages including the appendix, and is signed by Prof. Schurmann, Admiral Dewey, Col. Denby and Prof. Worcester. The commission announces itself unqualifiedly in favor of a government of the Philippines analogous to that of a territory of the United States with a governor appointed by the President. The provinces should be vested with substantially functions of a county in a territory; this system might be applied to Luzon and the Viscayan islands at once, and a beginning might be made on the coast of Mindanao. The Sulu archipelago calling for special arrangements with the sultan, the commission say, need not be considered in this connection.

The Filipinos could manage their own town and county affairs through their own officers, whom they could elect, with no help from American officials except such as would be involved in control from the central government at Manila. The suffrage should be restricted by educational or property qualifications or both. This system would necessitate a small body of American officials of great ability and integrity, and of patience and tact in dealing with other races.

The commission say they could be called advisers or commissioners, and that one for every 250,000 natives should suffice. It would be the duty of such commissioners to report upon their work to the central government at Manila.

# PUERTO RICAN TARIFF.

Washington, Feb. 2.—At a special meeting of the ways and means committee to-day it was decided to report a bill establishing a tariff system for Puerto Rico, on a basis of 25 per cent of the rates in the regular tariff law.

Reports were also received from the sub-committee which has considered to what extent the term United States, as used in the constitution, relates to the outlying territory recently acquired by this country. A majority of the subcommittee, comprising the Republican members, reported in substance that congress has practically unlimited power in dealing with these territories. The minority, comprising Mr. Richardson(Dem). and Newlands (Silverite), hold in substance that all constitutional restrictions extend to the newly acquired territory, and that the powers of congress are thereby limited.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The senate committee on Puerto Rico to-day concluded its consideration of the bill providing a form of government for the island of Puerto Rico. The bill stands in all essential particulars the same as left by the committee at its meeting last Wednesday. The rate of duty provided for articles brought from Puerto Rico to the United States and for articles taken from the United States to Puerto Rico is 25 per cent of the Dingley law rate.

# NO MILEAGE FOR ROBERTS

Washington, Feb. 1.—The house committee on mileage to-day rejected the claim of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, for mileage in connection with his contest for a seat in the house. Mr. Roberts put in a claim for mileage from Salt Lake City to Washington, 2,597 miles and return, at the usual rate of twenty cents a mile each way, making a total of $1,038.80. Mr. Roberts was not present to-day, and it was understood that he had gone to Chicago. Mr. Cooper, of Texas, moved that Roberts was entitled to mileage, but on a tie vote, 2 to 2, this motion failed.

Chairman Barham will report this action, which, he says, is equivalent to a rejection of the claim by the committee. As a result of suggestions in the committee, Mr. Barham will confer with the speaker concerning the recognition of any member who may seek to secure for Mr. Roberts the $2,000 usually allowed in contested election cases. This, however, is not the committee's action, but is due to a desire to afford opportunity to bring the matter before the house.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
Prof. W.H.PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

Diseases Cured Without Medicine—Dr. C. H. Carson's Great System of Vital Science.

Dr. Carson's success and wonderful discoveries are known by more than one hundred thousand of his patients, and millions of people have heard of his marvelous power to heal all manner of diseases. Almost every disease known to mankind has been successfully treated by the Doctor's New and Wonderful Method of Vital Science. This system of treatment includes all that is known about life and health. No Drugs, Medicine or Surgical Operations are required by Dr. Carson's method of treatment. Thousands of people in every walk of life—bankers, clergymen, judges, professional and business men, as well as those in the more humble stations of life—have been cured by this wonderful system, which is the true science of life. Dr. Carson's offices and consultation rooms, corner Washington and Twelfth streets, Kansas City, Mo., are daily crowded with people from all parts of the country, seeking his advice and treatment.

For those who can not visit Kansas City the doctor prepares a form of vitalized treatment, which he sends to their homes. Thousands of cases have been successfully treated by the Vitalized Home Treatment.

Dr. Carson's Vitalized Home Treatment, which is sent to patients living at a distance, is not composed of drugs or medicines of any kind. The treatment can be used by any one without the slightest danger. Each case is furnished with plain instructions, which are easily understood and applied by the patient at his or her home.

Mrs. Emma Sedgwick, Dafer, Kas., was permanently cured three years ago of cancer of the womb and ovaries by two courses of the Vitalized Home Treatment. The family and consulting physicians pronounced the case hopeless.

Miss Bettie Stanley, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., was cured of total prostration from heart, stomach and female diseases.

Alexander Judy, late postmaster Burr Oak, Kas., says: "Dr. Carson's Vitalized Home Treatment for myself and family, I wish to say, did me more good than any of the doctors of the old and new school which I have tried, one by one. I want to let others know of the benefit I have derived from the Vitalized Home Treatment."

George W. Crook, Boodyville, Kas., cured of chronic constipation by one course of the Home Treatment, says: "The second day after I began the use of this treatment my bowels moved without physic and there has not been a time since when I have been the least bit costive."

Mrs. S. A. Henderson, Kewanna, Ind., who was cured of heart disease, dropsy and rheumatism, says: "I would that I could tell the whole world about Dr. Carson and his Vitalized Home Treatment, for, as I earnestly believe, it was this treatment that saved my life."

Mrs. Powell, wife of Rev. A. H. Powell, one of the oldest Methodist ministers in Kansas City, says: "I want to recommend Dr. Carson's Home Treatment, which by experience has proved such a blessing to me. I long to see others who are afflicted relieved in this, to me, new and wonderful way."

These statements could be multiplied by the thousands. Anyone can verify every statement here made who may wish to do so. The names of hundreds of persons that have been cured by Dr. Carson can be obtained by writing him.

Are you a sufferer from any trouble whatsoever? Write Dr. C. H. Carson a letter telling him just how you feel. When you write don't be afraid to give a full description of your case. Remember, it costs you nothing to write and learn how you can be cured.

Thousands of sufferers all over the United States have been cured—so can you.

Send 2-cent stamp for a copy of the Health Reporter, a 32-page illustrated paper, giving full particulars regarding Dr. Carson's treatment. Letters of inquiry must be addressed to Dr. C. H. Carson, northeast corner Washington and Twelfth streets, Kansas City, Mo.

# OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—The grand total of manufactures exported during the year is $380,000,000, the largest in our history. The exports of manufactures averaged over $31,000,000 per month in 1899, or more than $1,000,000 for every day in the calendar year. December and March of 1899 showed larger exportations of manufactures than those of any preceding month in our history. Manufactures also form a larger percentage of our total exports than those of any preceding year, the percentage being for the calendar year 1899 30.4 per cent.

In imports, as compared with 1898, articles in a crude condition for use in domestic industries foot up $267,493,959, an increase of $68,236,322; articles of food and live animals $229,971,385, an increase of $42,141,583; manufactured articles ready for consumption $118,339,856, an increase of $13,535,047; articles manufactured for use in the mechanic arts $75,376,005, an increase of $6,248,319, and articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc., $107,664,366, an increase of $23,717852. In domestic exports, manufactures increased amounted to $380,787,891, an increase of $72,862,897; products of the mine to $33,279,187, an increase of $7,428,095; products of the forest to $47,562,121, an increase of $8,531,808, and miscellaneous to $3,532,663, an increase of $515,892, while products of agriculture decreased from $851,915,762 in 1898 to $782,105,048 in 1899, a reduction of $69,810,714, and products of the fisheries from $5,819,208 to $5,637,077, a reduction of $182,131.

# MR. RAWLINS EXPLAINS.

Washington, Feb. 1.—At the opening of the senate's session, Mr. Rawlins (Utah), rose to a question of personal privilege and to make a personal inquiry.

"I have noticed," said he, "in the house in the Record of the last week frequent references to myself and intimating that if I had taken pains to do so I might have revealed certain things as to the domestic affairs of citizens of my state and perhaps to the moral status of a member or members of the house of representatives.

"The parliamentary inquiry I wish to make is whether such allusion to a member of this body is a breach of the courtesies and privileges of this body, and whether it would be within the privileges of a member of the senate to reply to such allusions."

The chair (Mr. Frye) held that if any senator should begin an attack upon any member of the house, the chair would call him to order, but, he said, it was for the speaker of the house to determine what action he should take in such circumstances. Mr. Rawlins said that was his understanding, and he had made the inquiry so that his silence should not be taken as an admission of the truthfulness of the statements made.

# JANUARY COINAGE.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency shows that the coinage executed at the mints of the United States during January, 1900, amounted to $14,053,431, as follows: Gold, $11,515,000; silver, $2,364,161; minor coins, $174,270.

## Edward Everett Hale.

Boston, Jan. 31.—Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale's resignation as pastor of the South Congregational church was formally accepted last night and Rev. Samuel A. Eliot was called to succeed him. Dr. Hale remains as pastor emeritus.

Rev. Dr. Eliot is a son of President Charles A. Eliot, of Harvard university, and has, for the past two years, been the executive chief of the National association of Unitarian Churches.

# THE CLARK CASE.

Washington, Feb. 5.—When the senate committee on privileges and elections resumed its investigation of the election of Senator Clark, of Montana, Mr. Campbell, attorney for the prosecution, produced the affidavit of Mr. Hill, which the gentleman testified had been altered by himself and Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell said he had made no changes in the document.

James Ryan, of Butte, was the first witness. He said he knew Representatives Normoyle and Murray; that Normoyle had asked him (Ryan) to see Clark for him and ascertain whether he could not get some money for him (Normoyle) out of the contest; that Murray had told him that if he could get a purchaser for some lots of his for $2,500 he would not come to Washington to testify. He said he had gone to Helena in Mr. Clark's interest during the session of the legislature, but that he had paid his own expenses.

"What did you do in Helena?" asked Mr. Birney.

"I drank whisky principally," was the reply. "I helped Mr. Clark by having a William Gallick, a wholesale liquor dealer, said he had never tried to induce Representative Murray to vote for Clark, thus contradicting previous testimony put in by the prosecution. This witness also stated that William R. Rector, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, had told him that Congressman Campbell had promised him that if he (Rector) would swear before the state supreme court what he (Campbell) told him to swear, he (Rector) could have the job of "experting" the books of Silver Bow company, which would not take more than two or three months and for which he could have $2,000 or $3,000. The witness also said that Rector had told him that if he (Gallick) could get Mr. Clark to give him $500 he would go to British Columbia and avoid coming to Washington to testify. Mr. Gallick said he had declined to undertake the negotiation.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The controversy over the election of Senator Clark, of Montana, before the Senate committee on elections, began to-day with another wrangle between attorneys on the respective sides over the letter intercepted in Mr. Campbell's office while it was being carried from Mr. Bickford's office by Ben Hill. Mr. Campbell presented the letter asking, as he did so, that is be returned, as it might be important to have in a suit in Montana. To this request Mr. Foster took exception, saying that as the letter was not the property of the prosecution they had no right to its return. This brought Senator Edmonds to his feet with the declaration that the defense could only get the letter by a process of law "with which," he said, "we will be glad to accommodate them in Montana or elsewhere."

Chairman Chandler cut the controversy short by announcing that he had the letter in his possession and would himself hold it for the present.

The letter was read. It is on paper containing the card of Walter M. Bickford, and is as follows:

"Butte, Mont., Aug. 13, 1899.—My Dear Root:—I have had a talk with Mr. War this a. m. and with Mr. Falk. When you next see Falk find out from him what his expenses would be, and ask him about McIntire as a lawyer. Perhaps the expense money was thought too little. Yours,

(Signed.) "W. M. B."

The envelope was addressed "Jesse B. Root, Politeness Mr. Hill."

The first witness of the day was State Senator Phillips, of Chauteau county Montana, (Republican,) who had voted for Mr. Clark. He said that he had known Mr. Clark for 30 years and that in a talk with him he had told him that if the Republicans voted for a Democrat for the Senate the Democrat must be a protectionist. Mr. Clark had then announced himself as in favor of a tariff on lead, wool and other raw material and as an expansionist, and had agreed to write a letter defining his position. This letter, the witness said, was written, but he was not able to produce it. Mr. Phillips admitted having talked with State Senator McKay at the Republican legislative caucus concerning Mr. Clark's candidacy, but denied that he had told that gentleman he could get $15,000 for a vote for Mr. Clark, and of having told him that Representative Ingersoll was to get $10,000 for his vote. State Senator Cullen, (Dem.) who had voted for Mr. Clark, contradicted flatly the testimony of Mr. Whiteside to the effect that he was to have received $15,000 for his vote for Mr. Clark, saying that he had not been offered, nor had he received any consideration for his vote. Mr. Cullen is a railroad conductor on the Northern Pacific, and he testified to a conversation he had had with Marcus Daly on the train in December prior to the meeting of the legislature. He said that Mr. Daly had brought up the subject of the contest for the United States senator, asking him what he thought of the outlook. Witness said he replied that he thought Clark would be elected. To this he said Mr. Daly had replied:

"I will tell you that every man who votes for Clark will be published as a boodler and bribe taker. If you fellows elect Clark I'll see that he never takes his seat in the Senate."

He had not voted for Mr. Clark on the first three or four ballots because of the Whiteside exposure, but had been assured by Mr. Clark in a conversation that the exposure was the result of a conspiracy, and that the money was not his. He had intended when elected to vote for him, and then after making further investigations decided to give him his vote as he had originally intended.

On cross-examination Mr. Cullen said that his family had spent the winter in California on account of his health, but that he had borrowed the money for them to live on. He denied having told Mr. Whiteside's brother that he had seen Clark and "fixed the thing," and that Whiteside was a fool if he did not get $15,000 for his vote.

Harry Ringwalt, of Great Falls, detailed a conversation he said he had with Mr. Whiteside previous to the meeting of the legislature. He was at that time deputy county treasurer. Mr. Whiteside had come to him asking him to enter a "scheme to prevent Mr. Clark's election to the Senate." "He knew that I had been a friend of Mr. Daly," said the witness, "he said to me, 'you are just the man I want, as you are an old-timer and know a lot of people.'"

# ROCKEFELLER HAS RESIGNED.

Cleveland,O., Feb. 6.—John D. Rockefeller has severed his official connection with the Standard Oil Company. This is said to have been arranged when Mr. Rockefeller was in Cleveland a week ago. While he will take no active part in Standard Oil Company affairs in the future, it is understood that Mr. Rockefeller will continue his immense holdings in the company. He will merely turn over the active work to others.

In the reorganization of the company it is reported that A. M. McGregor, of New York, will be president, and F. B. Squire, of Cleveland, will be vice president. This will mean also the retirement of Frank Rockefeller from the vice presidency of the company.

The reason ascribed for the retirement of the Rockefellers is ill-health. Both John D. and Frank Rockefeller have been in ill-health for some time. The former is said to have been failing rapidly of late. For this reason the duties of his office have been found too burdensome.

"Mr. John D. Rockefeller is a gray old man," said a man who has known him intimately for years. "His ill-health is very apparent. When he was here for the high school reunion his friends were struck by the change. At Mrs. Rockefeller's reception the guests were served with an elaborate lunch, but Mr. Rockefeller was unable to eat anything but a bowl of bread and milk."

Mr. Frank Rockefeller, when seen, was non-committal. He said he had as yet received no official information upon the subject. He said, however, that he anticipated that both he and his brother would retire from active service.

RHEUMATISM.

April 10, 1897.

Dr. Radway & Co.: I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER, Engineer at A. Montelone's boot and shoe factory, 989 Julia street, New Orleans, La.

Radway's Ready Relief

For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflammations. Price 50 cts. a bottle. All Druggists.

# WHAT SEWALL THINKS.

San Francisco, Feb. 5.—Arthur Sewall, of Bath, Me., late Democratic candidate for vice-president, is among the passengers of the Australia, who have been released from quarantine. Mr. Sewall has returned from a visit to Honolulu, where he spent a month with his son, Harold M. Sewall, special agent of the United States in Hawaii.

"I have always favored the acquisition of the Philippines after the Paris treaty," said Mr. Sewall yesterday. "The United States should stand with the administration in all that is being done to hold the Philippines; they are worth retaining.

"Mr. McKinley will be re-nominated and re-elected. Mr. Bryan, too, will be re-nominated, but I fear that he can not win the goal. The fact is, the country has been too prosperous to warrant any hope of a change in the national administration, and people are slow to take up reform measures when times are as good as they are at present. No, I am not a candidate for the vice-presidency again. I believe it is poor policy on the part of the Democracy to select any candidate from the East, where no electoral votes may be expected, and moreover, I am not ambitious to make the race again. If the Democrats call upon me again, however, I should not refuse to do my duty."

# OHIO REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 5.—The first gun of the national Republican campaign will be fired at Cincinnati next Monday by the Republicans of Ohio. The administration of President William McKinley will then and there receive the growing indorsement of representatives of every Republican organization in the state. The national leaders of the Republican party, the leaders of the state party, and the leaders from the various counties and cities of the state will sound the keynote of the campaign. The issues of the political battle of 1900 will be clearly outlined at the annual convention and banquet of the League of Ohio Republican clubs to be held next week.

Resolutions endorsing President McKinley, Senator Hanna and Senator Foraker have already been prepared, and they will be adopted by the convention, for which arrangements are now complete. John F. Goldenbogen, the president of the league, will preside over the convention, and Hon. Francis J. Wing, of Cleveland, will be the toastmaster at the banquet. Senators Hanna and Foraker, several Ohio congressmen, and all of the Republican members of the Ohio legislature will be in attendance at the convention.

# THE ROUGH RIDERS.

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 2.—The Rough Riders' reunion of 1900 will be held at Oklahoma City, Okla., June 21 to 24, inclusive. The date of assembling was fixed by Lieut.-Col. Brodie, president of the Association of Rough Riders. He also appointed Capt. J. L. D. Alexander, of Phoneix, acting secretary of the association, in place of Lieut. W. E. Dama, now in the Philippines.

From Oklahoma comes the information that it is hoped to make the reunion a grand gathering of Spanish war veterans, of whatever regiment, with the Rough Riders as the central attraction.

Governor Roosevelt, who is honorary president of the association, writes that he will be present at least two days of the session. On the last day will be commemorated the action at La Guasima, where 500 Rough Riders and the same number of regular cavalry drove 3,000 Spaniards from a strongly entrenched position—the first battle of the Fifth Army Corps in Cuba.

# WILL MAKE MONEY.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 3.—It will be impossible for the presses of the Topeka Capital to meet the demand for extra copies of its edition next month, when the Rev. Mr. Sheldon is to have charge of the paper. It has been decided to send the matrices to Chicago, New York and other large cities, where the papers have been ordered, and to do the printing at those points. The New York Christian Herald has ordered 10,000 copies daily during the Sheldon week.

# Markets and Crops.

## REVIEW OF TRADE.

Owing to the season of the year there is, of course, some falling off in the volume of business noted as compared with recent months, but the underlying conditions continue strong, and so far as can be seen the tendency is still in the direction of improvement. Merchants in all lines are taking an optimistic view of the situation and are counting upon a great increase in activity with the approach of the spring months.

The stock markets have lately shown more readiness to respond to favorable trade conditions. There has been not only an increase in the volume of business transacted on the exchanges, but prices in many instances have shown substantial advances.

The money markets have shown little change. New York call rates have again been quoted at 2½@3 per cent. Time money is now obtainable in the east at 4@4½ per cent. Money abroad also continues in liberal supply at easy rates, but the markets there are affected somewhat by the uncertainties of England's war in the Transvaal. The impression prevails that Great Britain will soon be placed in the position of a heavy borrower to meet the expenses of the war, and the demands on this account may be attended by another rise in rates.

Wheat averaged strong last week. Speculative sentiment appears to be drifting in favor of bulls. The reasons are obvious though, depending largely on future developments. Accumulations of wheat in commercial channels which may be said to represent the equantity held for a rise by speculators give indications of having seen their maximum for the season and weekly decreases may now be reasonably expected. The actual owners of the stocks in commercial storage, the men whose capital and credit with the banks enabled them to buy it from the growers, have it sold to the speculators for delivery in May.

Paris repeats daily the claim of damage to the French wheat crop and France as a probable importer of wheat next season offers great possibilities of profit to bulls. Argentina has grave difficulties placed against free shipments so long as vessels from her ports have to submit to the detention of the quarantine regulations at their destinations; while the result of the recent severe cold on the home crop of winter wheat is fraught with possibilities of disaster that might throw the making of prices for a time entirely into the hands of those who held what was left from the previous crop.

# JANUARY CROP BULLETIN.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The climate and crop bulletin for the month of January has been issued by the United States weather bureau. It says:

"The month of January, 1900, was milder than usual in all parts of the country, with the exception of a portion of the South Atlantic and East Gulf states, including the Florida peninsula, where the average temperature was slightly below the normal. From the upper lake region westward to Idaho, including the middle Rocky mountain slope and lower Missouri valley, the month was exceptionally mild, the temperature excess ranging from 6 degrees to 18 degrees, being most marked in northern Minnesota, the Dakotas and eastern Montana. On the Pacific coast the month generally averaged from 3 degrees to 16 degrees warmer than usual, except in central California, where the excess was somewhat less marked.

"The weather conditions during January, 1900, have been generally favorable for winter wheat except in New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Ohio and Michigan, although the extremely cold weather of the first and last days of the month, especially the latter period, was damaging in nearly all sections, as the crop had little or no snow protection. With the exception of Ohio and Michigan and a limited area in Indiana, winter wheat was generally in excellent condititon prior to the cold period at the close of the month. Unfavorable reports continue from Ohio and Michigan. In the first named state the plant is in very tender condition, with no snow protection, and in the latter state it is small and the fields look poor especially on high lands. Some injury by Hessian fly is quite generally reported, but it is difficult at this time to determine the full extent of the damage. On the Pacific coast the weather has been very favorable and the crop is unusually promising.

"Some plowing was done in West Virginia, Illinois, Kansas and Oklahoma during the mild weather."

# REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE.
Toledo, O., Feb. 6, 1900.

## The Week's Markets.

Trade in wheat has been somewhat slow during the past week. Receipts have been moderate. It is claimed that many farmers are holding their wheat. The European demand has been rather light. At the close to-day prices were ¼ to ⅜c lower than last week. Corn has been in very fair demand. Receipts are increasing. Prices are up ¼ to ½c, compared with a week ago. Clover seed has been dull. Shipments larger than receipts. Prices have not varied much within the week.

## Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-day.

Wheat closed ⅝c lower than on yesterday. There was a weak tone at the opening, caused by decline in cables, mild weather and little outside interest. A Paris cable said this afternoon that the weather in France turned rainy, after a fine morning. Argentine offered freely. There was no disposition to trade actively. St. Louis buyers helped the markets a little, but prices had a downward tendency at the close. Northwestern receipts 403 cars; last week, 294, and a year ago, 401 cars.

Prices of wheat to-day:

| May— | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toledo | 72⅜ | 72⅜ | 72¼ | b72¼ |
| Chicago | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| New York | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | 73⅞ | b73⅞ |
| St. Louis | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | 69⅞ | 69⅞ |
| Minneapolis | 64⅞ | 64⅞ | 64¼-⅜ | 64¼-⅜ |
| Duluth | b67½ | b67½ | b66⅞ | b66⅞ |

At Chicago, February wheat opened at 65¾c and closed at 65⅛c; July, 68⅛c; high, 68⅛c; low, 67⅝c; close, 67⅝c. At New York July wheat opened at 74c, fell to 73⅝c, and closed at 73⅝c. At St. Louis, July wheat opened at 67⅝c asked; close, 67⅛c asked. At Minneapolis, July wheat opened at 66⅛c asked; close, 65⅞@65⅞c. At Duluth July wheat opened at 68⅛c bid, and closed at 67⅝c sellers.

February oats at Chicago, 22½; May, 23⅝; high, 23½; low and close, 23⅛.

Pork for May at Chicago, $10.97; high, $11.07; low, $10.97; close, $11.07; July, $11.02; high, $11.10; low, $11.02; close, $11.10.

Lard at Chicago for May, $6.10; high, $6.15; low, $6.10; close, $6.15; July, $6.17; high, $6.22; low, $6.17; close, $6.22.

Special from Lamson Bros.: Buenos Ayres, Feb. 6.—On Saturday the mercury was 102 in the shade, and on Sunday 104. There were 53 fatal sunstrokes Saturday and 90 cases Sunday. There is some fear that some of these were of the black plague, although they were officially reported sunstroke.

Bradstreet's shows: Wheat, decrease, 527,000 bushels; last year wheat increased 1,889,000 bushels; corn, decrease, 278,000; corn last year increased 835,000.

Corn opened and closed at about the same figures. Prices opened rather firm, but quiet. Receipts were more free, but offerings were not large, and Liverpool held well. At Chicago February corn was worth 31c; May, 33⅛c; high, 33⅜c; low and close, 33⅛c; July, 33⅝c open and high, 33⅛c low and close. It is said the Argentine maize crop is in danger from drouth.

Liverpool—Wheat opened unchanged to ⅛d lower; futures ⅛d lower; spot unchanged and futures ⅛@⅛d higher.

Paris—Wheat unchanged to 10c lower; flour, 5@10c lower.

Argentine what cargoes quieter; offers free; options lower; maize crop in danger owing to drought.

Primary receipts of wheat, 410,000 bushels; same time last year, 522,000 bushels. Shipments, 102,000 bushels; same time last year, 202,000 bushels. Receipts of corn, 918,000 bushels; same time last year, 1,042,000 bushels. Shipments, 422,000 bushels; same time last year, 273,000 bushels.

## The Close at Toledo--Wheat Lower.

Cash and May wheat ⅝c lown and July ⅝c off at the close of the Toledo exchange, compared with yesterday. Trade was fairly well extended. Prices closed weak. Receipts light.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 70½c; close, 70½c. May wheat, 72⅜c, 72¼c and close 72¼c bid; July, 71⅛c; close, 71c bid.

## Corn Dull, Easy.

Corn was dull, but easier with little change. Receipts good. No. 2 mixed corn, 33⅛c; No. 3 mixed, 32⅞c; No. 3 yellow, 33⅞c; No. 3 white, 34c; No. 2 mixed May, 33⅛c, and close 33⅛c.

Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 24; May, 24⅛; No. 2 white, 26; No. 3 white, 25⅛.

Rye dull, steadier; No. 2 nominally 57⅛.

Clover seed dull, steady; prime old, cash, $4.90 asked; February, $5.70 nominal; March, $5.75 asked; No. 2 seed, $4.40@4.85; No. 2 old, $4.57½. Receipts, 430 bags; shipments, 200.

## Toledo Produce Market.

Trade dull to-day. Butter steady, and in fair supply. Eggs sell well at quotations. Vegetables steady and in supply equal to demand. Poultry steady. Dressed meats sell at previous quotations.

Butter—Finest creamery, lb., 25@28c; dairy, 16@20c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, lb., 7c; old fowl, lb., 6½c; turkeys, lb., 7½@8c; ducks, lb., 7c; geese, lb., 7c.

Eggs—Fresh, 15c.

Vegetables—Carrots, bu., 30c; turnips, bu., 30c; beans, bu., $2.15@2.20; celery, doz. bunches, 40@50c; lettuce, lb., 12c; potatoes, bu., 45@55c; sweet potatoes, Jerseys, bu., $1.25@1.50; rutabagas, bu., 30@35c; onions, bu., 50c; parsnips, bu., 40c; beets, bu., 30c; cabbages, lb., 1½c; oyster plant, doz., 25@30c.

Tallow—Per lb., 4¼@4½c.

Lard—Kettle rendered, lb., 6c for No. 1.

Hay—Timothy, No. 1, per ton, $12.00@12.50; No. 2, $11.00.

Straw—Loose bale, 20@25c per 100 lbs.; straw, in car lots, $4.00@5.00, according to quality.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 8c; No. 2's and bulls, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2's, 9c; kip, No. 1's, 8c; No. 2's, 7c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 9½c; No. 2's, 8½c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2's, 10½c; sheep pelts, 25c@$1.25.

Poultry, Dressed—Chickens, lb., 8½@9c; old fowls, 8@8½c; turkeys, lb., 11c; ducks, 8c; geese, 8c.

Fruits—Apples, bu., $1 per bbl.; $3.25 for good; oranges, box, $2.75@3.50; lemons, box, $2.75@3.00; cranberries, bu., $2.25@2.50; per quart, 8@9c.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $6.00; lambs, lb., 7@7½c; mutton, lb., 5@6½c; veal, lb., 8@9c.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new per bbl., $10.00; short mess, $12.00; short clear, $11.00; hams, sugar cured, heavy, per lb., 8@8½c; light hams, per lb., 8c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, per lb., 7c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 20@24c.

Feed—Middlings, 100-lb. sacks, per ton, $15; screenings, $15; bran, $15, coarse meal, and chopped feed, per 100 lbs., 90c, or $15 per ton.

Rock Salt—Per ton, $5.00.

Buckwheat Flour—Eastern, $5.75 per bbl.

Furs—Muskrat, 10@12c; raccoon, 10@90c; mink, 25c@$1.50; skunk, 25c@$1.25; gray fox, 75c; red fox, $1.25.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 42c.

Linseed Oil—For single barrels, per gallon, raw, 56c; boiled, 57c.

Linseed Oil Meal—Per ton, $25; per 100 lbs., $1.30.

Corn—Ear, per 100 lbs., 40c.

## Chicago Provisions.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—The provisions market derived strength from hog receipts under the estimate and better prices at the yards. Offerings were light and trade was good. Pork opened at $10.95@11.00 and advanced to $11.07½. May lard opened unchanged at $6.10, and May ribs a shade up at $5.95.

## Grain and Produce.

New York, Feb. 6.—Butter—Receipts, 7,548 packages; market firm; June creamery, 19@23½c; western, 21@25c; factory, 18@19c. Cheese—Receipts, 538 packages; market steady; fall made, fancy, large, 12¾@13c; fall made, fancy, small, 12¾@13c; large, late made, 11¾@12c; small, late made, 12@12c. Eggs—Receipts, 9,882 packages; market steady at decline; western, 16c, loss off; western ungraded at mark, 14@15½c. Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 4c bid; refined, quiet but firm. Coffee, steady; No. 7 Rio, 8⅛c. Molasses, quiet but firm.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Close: Wheat—Feb., 65¾c; May, 67⅛c; July, 67⅝@67¾c. Corn—Feb., 31c; May, 33⅛c; July, 33⅝@33⅝c. Oats—Feb., 22⅛c; May, 23⅛c; July, 22⅛c. Pork—Feb., $10.90; May, $11.07½@11.10; July, $11.12½. Lard—Feb., $5.92½; May, $6.15; July, $6.22½. Ribs—Feb., $5.90; May, $5.97½; July, $6.00. Flax—Cash N. W., $1.60; S. W., $1.60; May, $1.60; Sept., $1.13.

## Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 6.—(Eirick Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle—Receipts, 5 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; market 5c higher; pigs, $5.10; Yorkers, $5.15; mediums, $5.20; heavy, $5.25. Sheep—Receipts, 30 cars; market 10@15c lower; best lambs, $7.15@7.25; fair to good, $7.00@7.10; culls and common, $6.25@6.50; mixed sheep, $5.50@5.75; culls and common, $4.25@4.50; yearlings, $5.75@6.25. Calves, $6.50@8.25.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Feb. 6.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market quiet; selling mostly in straight loads at $5.05.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 6.—The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.50; handy butchers cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.75@3.75; canners cows, $1.50@3.00; stockers and feeders, active at $3.25@4.25; milch cows, active at $30@50; calves, active at $5.00@8.00. Sheep and lambs—Market higher; prime lambs, $6.75@6.90; mixed, $4.25@5.25; culls, $2.50@7.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.00@5.05; Yorkers, $5.00@5.05; pigs, $4.95@5.00; roughs, $4.00@4.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Cattle—Receipts 3,500; natives steers and Texans about steady; butchers' stock, canners and calves, steady to slow; feeders, unchanged; beeves, $4.00@6.10; cows, $3.00@4.40; heifers, $3.15@4.70; canners, $2.20@2.85; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.90; Texas fed beeves, $4.00@5.15. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 30,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 37,000; left over, 2,129; market active and 2½c higher tops, $5.00; mixed and butchers, $4.65@4.95; good to choice heavy, $3.85@5.00; rough heavy, $4.70@4.80; light, $4.65@4.90; bulk of sales, $4.80@4.85.

## THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

### Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

New York, Feb. 6.—Opening prices of the leading railroad stocks indicated slight improvements over yesterday's final figures. Among the specialties the tendency was confused. Sugar and Brooklyn Transit being under pressure while the metal group ruled higher. A good effect was exercised in speculation by the high priced Americans in London. The decision of the Reading management to place the 1st per cent on 3 per cent annual dividend bases, helped it over a point.

Conspicuous strength developed in some of the high-priced railroad stocks, notably St. Paul, Pennsylvania and Illinois Central, which rose ½ to 1 point. Larger gains were made by some of the specialties, Anaconda mining rising 2 points and Third Avenue 5¾. Pretty much all the active stocks hardened, a rally occurring in properties which were depressed at the start. After the first half hour profit-taking caused a setback from the best level. Continental Tobacco, Sugar and Norfolk & Western lost 1 to 1⅝, and Tennessee Coal 3⅛.

Sugar was unloaded in enormous blocks which broke it to 110⅛. Weakness became quite pronounced in the local traction group. Metropolitan Street Railway fell 2¼ and Manhattan and Third Avenue 1⅛. Lackawanna lost 2⅛. Steel & Wire 1¼ and others near a point. Prices generally held about last night's level. Exceptions were National Biscuit and Wisconsin Central preferred which advanced 2⅛ and 1½ respectively. Toward midday Third Avenue bounded up several points and Sugar rallied a point. The general list hardened in sympathy.

Bonds were active and irregular.

New York, Feb. 6.—Money on call nominally at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills, $4.87½@4.87¾ for demand and at $4.84¾@4.85 for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.85 and $4.88½. Commercial bills, $4.83½@4.84. Silver certificates, 59½@60½c. Bar silver, 59⅝c. Mexican dollars, 47⅛c.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

| | Feb. 6. | Jan. 31. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 4's (new) coupons | 132½ | 134 |
| U. S. 4's (new) registered | 132½ | 133 |
| U. S. 5's coupons | 112½ | 113¾ |
| U. S. 5's registered | 112 | 112 |
| U. S. 4's (old) coupons | 114½ | 114¾ |
| U. S. 4's (old) registered | 114½ | 114¾ |
| U. S. 2's registered | 102 | 102½ |
| U. S. 3's coupons | 109¾ | 110 |
| U. S. 3's registered | 109¼ | 109½ |

Corrected daily by D. U. Crockett, Spitzer Building.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Steel Wire | 58 | 59½ | 58 | 58⅝ |
| Am. Sugar | 114⅛ | 114⅝ | 110⅛ | 110 |
| Am. Tobacco | 104⅛ | 107¼ | 104⅛ | 107 |
| Atchison, com. | 20⅛ | 21⅛ | 20⅛ | 21⅛ |
| Atchison, pfd. | 63⅝ | 64⅛ | 63⅝ | 64⅛ |
| Brooklyn R. T. | 75 | 77 | 75 | 76⅝ |
| C., B. & Q. | 126 | 126⅝ | 125½ | 126⅛ |
| Chesp. & Ohio | 30 | 30⅛ | 29⅝ | 30 |
| Con. Tobacco | 34⅞ | 35⅛ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ |
| Federal Steel, com. | 57⅛ | 57⅞ | 56⅞ | 57⅛ |
| Federal Steel, pfd. | 77 | 77⅛ | 76⅞ | 77⅛ |
| Kansas & Texas pfd | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ |
| Leather, pfd. | 76⅛ | 76⅞ | 76⅛ | 76⅛ |
| Louisville & Nashv. | 81⅞ | 82 | 81⅜ | 82 |
| Manhattan | 96⅛ | 96⅞ | 96 | 96⅛ |
| Missouri Pacific | 46⅛ | 47⅛ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ |
| North. Pacific, com. | 54 | 54 | 53⅝ | 54 |
| North. Pacific, pfd. | 75⅞ | 76⅛ | 75⅞ | 76⅛ |
| New York Central | 135⅛ | 135⅛ | 135⅛ | 135⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 42⅝ | 43⅛ |
| People's Gas | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 108⅛ | 109⅛ |
| Rock Island | 110 | 110⅛ | 109⅞ | 110⅛ |
| St. Paul | 122 | 124⅝ | 123 | 124⅛ |
| South. Ry., pfd. | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 56⅞ | 57⅛ |
| South. Pacific | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 39⅞ | 40⅛ |
| Tenn. Coal & Iron | 100⅛ | 101⅛ | 97½ | 99⅞ |
| Texas Pacific | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ |
| Union Pacific, com. | 48⅛ | 49⅛ | 48⅛ | 49⅛ |
| Union Pacific, pfd. | 76⅛ | 77⅛ | 76⅞ | 77⅛ |
| Wabash, pfd. | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ |
| Western Union | 86⅛ | 87 | 87 | 87 |

## Trade.

The general trade of the country during the past week showed improvement, and prices have shown a greater degree of strength.

## Oil Market.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tiona | $1.83 |
| Pennsylvania | 1.68 |
| Barnesville | 1.58 |
| Corning | 1.51 |
| New Castle | 1.43 |
| North Lima | 1.24 |
| South Lima | 1.19 |
| Indiana | 1.19 |
| Scio | 1.68 |

## The Cotton Market.

New York, Feb. 6.—The cotton market opened steady with prices 1 to 5 points higher in sympathy with an advance in Liverpool and almost immediately developed emphatic strength of its own and led the English bull market in a bull movement. Trading was very active with sentiment strongly bullish. For a brief period limited "sc" selling ordered came in. As in weeks past, Liverpool took the lead among buyers and devoted attention almost exclusively to the present crop positions.

New Orleans reported great strength in all spot markets. Buying orders came from all parts of the best. Shorts were thrown into confusion by the strength manifested on all sides and scrambled to cover. Cable after cable reported increasing gains in Liverpool and this assurance of support from the other side spurred local bulls to adopt most aggressive tactics. By leaps and bounds prices advanced in the local market. By the close of the first hour March had reached 8.8, May 8.12, July 8.12, and August 8.10.

Cotton futures opened steady at the advance. February, $7.95; March, $7.96; April, $7.95; May, $7.96; June, $7.97; July, $7.98; August, $7.98; September, $7.48; October, $7.34; November, $7.28; December, $7.28.

Spot cotton closed steady with advances, middling uplands, 8⅛c; middling gulf, 8 11-16c; sales none.

## Wool.

From Dun's Review: "Sales for the past week have been 7,412,932 pounds, of which 5,875,600 were domestic. The following shows sales for five weeks this year in comparison with those of corresponding weeks in previous years.

| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 24,442,000 | 5,704,393 | 30,146,393 |
| 1899 | 22,897,900 | 7,854,600 | 30,752,500 |
| 1898 | 25,242,720 | 11,440,750 | 36,683,470 |
| 1897 | 31,890,700 | 18,220,600 | 50,111,300 |
| 1896 | 12,017,330 | 16,562,500 | 28,579,830 |

The market has hardly changed in price, but eastern supplies are small, especially of coarse, quarter blood and low medium combing wools. Messrs. Coates Brothers state in their circular that the mills generally have a good supply on hand, but are taking large orders at satisfactory prices, and that the markets now depend on "how well the mills are supplied." They notice that "the close of the wool season is approaching," and that "while worsted stocks are most firmly held, fine stock is slightly weaker, and there is some disposition to press sales of short staple scoured wools."